

PEOPLE

India Gives Gorbachev
Indira Gandhi Award
India on Wednesday announced the award of the Indira Gandhi Memorial Prize for the best work on international relations to the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The award was announced by the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Gorbachev, at the end of a six-day official visit to India. The international jury, which included the Soviet leader, the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, and other members, chose Gorbachev's book, "Perestroika and the Future of the Soviet Union," as the best work on international relations. The award is named after the Indian prime minister who was assassinated in 1984.

Richard Deacon, a Welsh sculptor who creates large-scale constructions in wood, was awarded the Turner Prize for 1987. Deacon, 38, was given a check for £10,000 (\$17,000). The prize was established in 1984 to increase public interest in contemporary art and to honor the British art world. Deacon's work, "The Great Hall," is a large-scale construction of wood and metal, which he is to exhibit in the Tate Gallery in London.

Plácido Domingo announced that he is to conduct the Los Angeles Opera Company in the funeral of his father, the famous opera singer Plácido Domingo. Domingo, 50, is the son of the famous opera singer Plácido Domingo. He is to conduct the funeral of his father, who died of a heart attack Sunday in the city of Madrid. Domingo is one of the world's most famous opera singers and has performed in many of the world's great opera houses.

A strange royal coronation ceremony is being held in Nottingham, England. The half-century coronation of Queen Elizabeth II is being held in a unique way. The coronation is being held in a unique way, with the Queen wearing a new crown and a new dress. The coronation is being held in a unique way, with the Queen wearing a new crown and a new dress. The coronation is being held in a unique way, with the Queen wearing a new crown and a new dress.

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Two Israeli soldiers on Thursday at the graveside of Yacov Vayer, 21, a soldier killed in the Palestinian glider attack.

Israel Ties Raid to Blunders

**Palestinian Using
A Glider Leaves
6 Soldiers Dead**

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service
KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel — Israel's senior military leaders on Thursday promised an investigation into what was apparently a series of blunders that allowed a single Palestinian guerrilla to infiltrate northern Israel with a motorized hang glider and carry out the bloodiest attack inside Israel in nearly a decade.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir accused Syria of allowing the assault to be launched from the Bekaa region of eastern Lebanon, a territory over which Syrian forces nominally have control. Six soldiers were killed and seven were wounded by the Palestinian.

A second guerrilla landed another hang glider in southern Lebanon early Thursday morning and was shot and killed by Israeli troops searching the area, the army said. Mr. Shamir convened a session of senior Cabinet ministers to plan Israel's response.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, a Syrian-based splinter group of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by Ahmed Jibril, issued a communiqué in Damascus taking responsibility for the attack. The statement praised the guerrillas for waging a "heroic battle."

Israeli military leaders, including Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the Israeli Army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Dan Shomron, focused their remarks on what was apparently the army's lack of preparedness and poor response to the attack.

"How did it happen that one terrorist killed six soldiers and wounded seven others?" General Shomron said on the Israeli Army radio. "The regular forces responded in an improper manner. We cannot live with an event like this."

The officials said military personnel had at least 20 minutes warning that a hostile aircraft had flown over Israel's self-declared security zone in southern Lebanon and was headed toward Israeli territory.



Israelis searching for more guerrillas on Thursday after a Palestinian flew a glider over the border and killed six soldiers.

Economic Spotlight Tests Kohl's Courage

Words have been exchanged enough. Let me finally see actions.

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — While the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, probably does not find much time to read "Faust," Goethe's words match Mr. Baker's oft-expressed sentiments. He and his European counterparts want West Germany to take decisive steps to stimulate its economy. Tired of excuses, they want deeds.

Behind the demands, they say, is simple logic. By increasing its domestic consumption, West Germany could be an economic locomotive, pulling the world away from recession.

German imports would then soar, the U.S. trade deficit would narrow, and other Western European economies would benefit by selling more goods to Germany.

To some West Germans, however, such thinking is not only simple, but simple-minded. To them, it ignores the political realities of a social-welfare state and its obstacles in the path of rapid, significant action to stimulate the economy.

"What do you want from us?" said Michael Zapf, managing director of Bank in Linde (U.K.) Ltd. "The American argument," he said, "is based on a simplistic, textbook assumption: higher gross national product growth will result in higher imports. This does not correlate with the facts. Our GNP growth is so dismal because we're already importing so much. What else are we supposed to buy?"

NEWS ANALYSIS

One thing Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition government is not buying is the notion of West Germany as an economic locomotive.

In the global spotlight, Mr. Kohl is facing a critical test of his political courage.

A statement on Wednesday by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg that the country would take unspecified steps to strengthen its economy contained nothing to indicate that there would be any change in Mr. Kohl's policy of moderate growth based on tightly checked inflation. That policy brought him to power in 1982 and got him re-elected last year.

Pressure is mounting for West Germany to assume a more active leadership role in international economic cooperation.

But critics say Mr. Kohl seems reluctant even to try. Opponents say the chancellor is See BORN, Page 2

Europe Looks Beyond U.S.-Soviet Treaty

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In supporting the U.S.-Soviet arms control pact, European governments are looking beyond the treaty itself and maneuvering to influence developments that could affect European defense, diplomats in several capitals said Thursday.

European leaders can be expected to urge unanimously that the U.S. Senate ratify the treaty in order to avoid an anti-U.S. backlash in Europe, the diplomats said.

Most of the worry over backlash concerns West Germany, where opposition to nuclear weapons drowned the voices of a few politicians saying that the treaty on the intermediate nuclear force, or INF, could weaken the U.S. nuclear defense of Europe.

"Failure to ratify would be worse than the treaty is because it would dramatically strain U.S.-West German relations, and that is the worst thing that could happen to the West right now," a French official said.

While many French officials have criticized President Ronald Reagan's rhetoric about nuclear disarmament as politically damaging to France's reliance on nuclear weapons, the government in Paris has swung in recent months to the view of other European governments: that the treaty has become a political commitment the West must honor.

In the background are recollections of the Senate rejection of the SALT-2 treaty. Failure to ratify the INF treaty would revive charges of unreliable U.S. leadership on nuclear issues, diplomats said.

Summit Could Be Extended

**Gorbachev Would
Stay for Gains on
Strategic Arms**

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev will stay an extra day or two in Washington if success is at hand on an accord to cut strategic nuclear missiles, a Soviet adviser on U.S. affairs said Thursday.

At a Foreign Ministry news conference to discuss U.S.-Soviet relations, Georgi A. Arbatov and other senior officials expressed the hope that President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev would make long strides toward reduction of strategic, or long-range, nuclear missiles.

Asked why Mr. Gorbachev was making only a three-day visit to the U.S., Arbatov said: "Comrade Gorbachev is not able to engage in tourist programs. However, should it turn out that one more day would be needed to reach agreement on 50 percent cuts in strategic weapons, I would risk to forecast that comrade Gorbachev will stay there a day or two longer to complete that agreement."

In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Mr. Gorbachev would stop over in Britain for talks en route to Washington.

Mrs. Thatcher, announcing the Gorbachev visit to cheers from legislators in the House of Commons, said he would be in Britain for "a few hours" but she hoped he would accept an invitation for a longer visit.

The United States and the Soviet Union have expressed support for a 50 percent reduction in long-range missiles, but have been unable to resolve differences over Mr. Reagan's space-based missile defense system, known officially as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Mr. Gorbachev plans to arrive in the U.S. capital on Dec. 7 for a three-day meeting with Mr. Reagan. They are to use their third meeting to sign a treaty eliminating both nations' medium- and shorter-range missiles, and to talk about future reductions in long-range weapons.

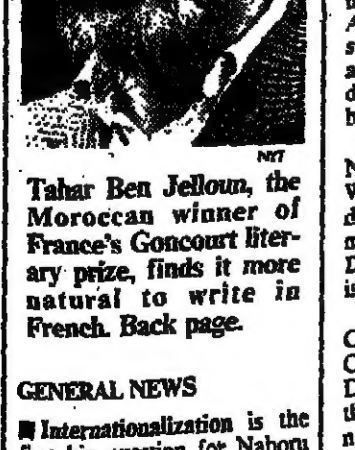
The Soviets claim that space-based missile defenses violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, while U.S. negotiators contend a broader interpretation of the agreement allows research into such a defensive system.

The issue proved insurmountable during the last U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Reykjavik in October 1986, and promises to be one of the most contentious problems facing the leaders next month.

Kiosk Group May Free French Hostages

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The pro-Iranian Revolutionary Justice Organization said Thursday it will release two French hostages in Moslem West Beirut very shortly.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization announces its goodwill intentions to release two French hostages within the coming 24 hours, said a handwritten statement in Arabic sent to the independent An-Nahar newspaper. There have been previous reports of the imminent release of hostages, but the men have not been freed.



Tahar Ben Jelloun, the Moroccan winner of France's Goncourt literary prize, finds it more natural to write in French. Back page.

New Zealander Wins Suit On America's Cup Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. yachtsmen might be forced to defend the America's Cup as early as next summer and sail in far larger boats after a New York court said the deed that governs the event should be followed to the letter.

Judge Carmen B. Ciparick of the New York Supreme Court ruled Wednesday that a New Zealand demand for a challenge next year met the terms of the 100-year-old Deed of Gift under which the Cup is contested.

The judge wrote that Dennis Conner, who in February won the Cup in Australia sailing for the San Diego Yacht Club, must "accept the challenge, forfeit the Cup or negotiate agreeable terms with the challenger."



Hong Sook Ja at a Seoul press conference Wednesday.

In Seoul, Woman Shakes Up Politics For a Leading Feminist, Campaign Has Many Uses

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
SEOUL — Barring miracles, which occur with about as much frequency here as anywhere else, Hong Sook Ja will not become South Korea's next president.

But the fact that she is the first woman to make the attempt is of itself important to some Koreans. Her presence in an eight-person field in next month's presidential election has been a small jolt for this resolutely male-dominated country.

Korean women rarely go far in politics or business. In most offices they fill subservient positions, tending to the demands of male colleagues. With few exceptions, Ms. Hong acknowledges, young women could easily be mistaken for tea carts on two legs.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Internationalization is the first big question for Naboru Takeshita. Page 3.
■ French political leaders vow to support election-funding reforms. Page 6.

OPINION

■ North Korean leaders are showing remarkable realism, an American writer found during a 10-day visit. Page 4.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Gruppo Ferruzzi of Italy said it would seek to oust the president of Montedison. Page 11.
■ Anglo American, South Africa's largest mining concern, announced plans to offer shares to black workers. Page 11.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

HEIGHT EVERY MONDAY
ONCE OVERVIEW
ON MAJOR WORLD
MARKETS DURING
US WEEK AND A LOOK
AT DEVELOPMENTS
IN THE
ECONOMY AND PROFESSIONAL
— WORLDWIDE

In Luxor, a New Age Is Wearing Out the Glories of Antiquity

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

LUXOR, Egypt — This ancient city beside a placid Nile, long used to tending its plundered antiquity, has become embroiled in a modest effort to build a little modernity, too, so as to beautify the visage it presents to visitors when the sightseeing is done.

Yet those concerned with preserving the tombs and the temples that draw hundreds of thousands of tourists to Luxor each year say apprehension persists that profound shifts in the environment, and the effect of the tourists themselves, are gradually destroying the same monuments that the visitors come to visit.

"This generation of scholars and tourists may well be the last to see the sites here as they are," said Lenny Bell, of the Chicago House archaeological center in Luxor.

Comparing the effect of environmental change on the monuments to the impact of human encroachment on the animal world, he said Luxor's modern realities were "destroying a whole species of mankind's heritage as well."

Luxor and the Nile Valley are held to contain the world's biggest concentration of ancient sites, chronicling civilizations that flourished thousands of years ago.

The testaments to its wealth and power remain in the great spread of the Karnak and Luxor temples, in what is called the City of the Living on the Nile's east bank, and in the myriad tombs and shrines that stipple the barren valleys of the City of the Dead on the west bank.

But according to Egyptologists, including Mr. Bell, the filling of the Aswan High Dam, 140 miles upstream from Luxor, has changed things, starting an ecological chain.

The dam has stemmed the annual floods that swelled the Nile with waters from East Africa. That in turn has permitted year-round cultivation by irrigation, which has moistened air that dried when the old floods were over. Sustained agriculture, moreover, has weakened the alluvia that once sustained the harvests, so more fertilizer is needed, and the levels of underground water have risen and its salinity has increased.

At the end of this chain, the limestone of the tombs

and the sandstone of the monuments have drawn up the waters, so that salt crystals form, eroding surface inscriptions and murals.

At the same time the tourists like to touch the ancient surfaces — some even carved their names in them, Mr. Bell said — and their body heat in the enclosed tombs added further to the moisture that was unknown in the millennia before widespread exploration, preservation and often plunder began 150 years ago.

"Eventually," Mr. Bell said, "they are just going to have to take the best preserved parts and put them in climate-controlled museums, separated from the water table."

To illustrate his point, he showed two photographs depicting the same piece of inscribed stone in 1935 and 1985. In the older print, it was deeply etched with hieroglyphics. In the second, it was completely blank.

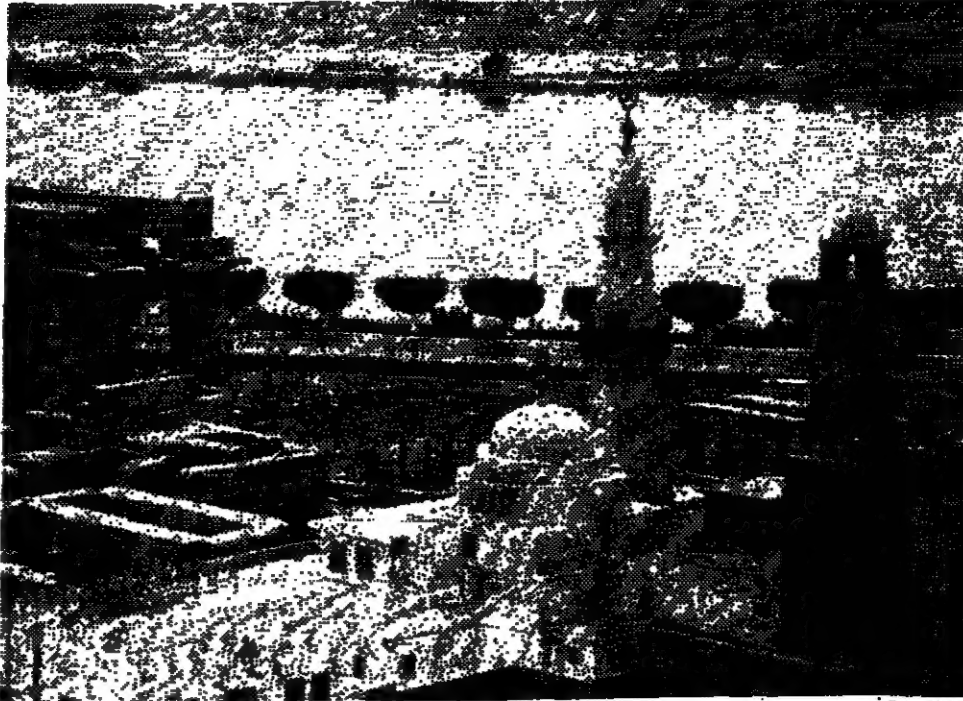
Such is the crisis in the tombs of Nakh and Menna, dating from 1450 B.C., that they have been closed to visitors while a Scandinavian team experiments with the installation of a glass tunnel to shield the ancient inscriptions from the modern outside, including the tourists.

The collision between the very old and the relatively new is not limited to the antiquities of this place. Yet in Luxor, in a fertile sliver of valley hemmed by Egypt's endless deserts, the tangle of conflicting urges seems particularly acute.

In 1986, for instance, 466,103 tourists were officially registered as staying in the town's 9,000 hotel rooms or aboard the high-priced ferries that offer luxurious accommodations on the Nile, according to the tourism director, Abu el-Magd el-Omar. Some say that the figure is low and that as many as one million people visit Luxor each year, bearing hard currency that the country needs.

The municipality, moreover, is out to lure more of them in a way that seeks to free Luxor's relatively modern stores and streets and hotels from the city's lingering image as a tawdry backdrop to ancient magnificence.

The World Bank has earmarked a reported \$50 million to renovate Luxor. Part of that, said the mayor, General Mohammed Zakaria Fadl, is being spent on a new Nile-side highway and walkway that has brought Chinese engineers to town.



A view of Luxor, where a chain of events is now threatening the tombs and monuments.

There is, he said, a new electric power generation plant and a new sewage system, although no new system for humans has a chance of countering the noise and ubiquity of the city's 1,200 horse-drawn cabs that, in shifts, employ more than 2,000 horses.

Moreover, the mayor said, a whole new settlement is being planned six miles back from the river to absorb the number of people, now officially estimated at 137,000, but swelling here as in the rest of Egypt, where the 55 million population records a net gain of one million every nine months. A new international airport opened this year, to help the tourists come and go.

But for some there is resentment. The city of Luxor, for instance, receives only a fraction of the revenues earned by its hotels because the law obliges it to share its income with other less wealthy provinces. So it does not garner all the income it thinks it earns from its pre-eminent place among Egypt's tourist spots, a local official said.

At the same time, the buyers from the hotels drive up local market prices, making it harder for locals to buy, the official said.

U.S. Willing to Wait Out Cuban Prisoners' Revolt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — The federal authorities, bolstered by military special forces, said Thursday that they were willing to wait out the revolt of Cuban inmates here and in Louisiana and were considering proposals written by the prisoners, who were still holding more than 120 hostages.

In Washington, the head of the U.S. federal prison system said leaders with whom the authorities can negotiate were emerging from among Cuban inmates in both prisons.

"Discussions at Oakdale have become much more detailed," Michael Quinlan, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, said at a news conference. "We better understand what the detainees want at Oakdale." Oakdale is the prison site in Louisiana.

He added: "Leadership is emerging at both locations, enabling progress to be made."

Meanwhile, 40 inmates of the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, where more than 90 of the hostages are being held, to protest plans to deport the Cubans, surrendered to the authorities on Thursday.

A Justice department official, Thomas Stewart, said he believed that the "waiting game" being played by the inmates who took

over the penitentiary on Monday would result in the eventual surrender of all the prisoners.

The 39 Cubans and one American who surrendered were taken from the prison by bus to a nearby army camp where they will be held until being transferred to other prisons, officials said.

Their surrender brought the number of prisoners who have given themselves up since rioting started to 449 out of the prison population of more than 1,900. A total of 177 Americans and 272 Cubans have now surrendered at the two facilities.

In Atlanta, the rebellious prisoners set fire to four buildings and seized more than 70 hostages Monday, protesting a revived U.S.-Cuban agreement to repatriate about 2,500 criminals and mental patients among the 125,000 Cuban refugees who arrived in the 1980 boatlift from Mariel, Cuba.

More hostages, about 25, were seized before dawn Wednesday at the prison hospital.

In Oakdale, inmates who have controlled the federal detention center since Saturday night resumed talks late Wednesday with federal negotiators for the first time in 24 hours, a Justice Department spokesman, Mark Sheehan, said.

"We are reasonably confident that the four spokesmen we are talking to represent a majority," he said.

On Wednesday, at the request of Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, the Pentagon dispatched to Atlanta a team of military experts trained in rescuing hostages to advise the FBI on how to deal with the inmates.

Defense Department officials said about 100 experts, part of the army's Special Operations Forces, had been flown to Atlanta from Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Among the units based at Fort Bragg is the top-secret Delta Force, which has been used in hostage rescue missions overseas. However, U.S. officials would not confirm that members of the force were in Atlanta. (AP, Reuters)

2 Die at Spain Arms Factory

VALLADOLID, Spain — Two people were killed and one was injured in an explosion at an arms factory near this northern Spanish town on Thursday.



Cuban prisoners being led from a building at the federal penitentiary in Atlanta after a group of them surrendered.

BONN: Kohl Faces Critical Test of Political Courage on Economic Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

a consummate provincial politician, more concerned with maintaining his Christian Democratic Union party's hold on power than with international leadership or bold domestic initiatives.

Some observers question his grasp of international economic issues and of the seriousness of the current economic situation. Social Democrats, while privately admitting they would also be hard-pressed to satisfy demands for stimulus, have pounded the chancellor for his inaction.

"You have, through your stubborn rejection of expansive policies, helped cause the crash on the world's bourses, and that is the truth," Wolfgang Roth, the Social Democratic Party economic spokesman, said Wednesday in a speech in the Bundestag directed at Mr. Kohl.

Leading German financial figures have joined the call for action. They want Mr. Kohl to try to make Germany more flexible.

"We need more economic flexibility, whether it is extending shop hours or labor flexibility," said Walter Seipp, managing board chairman of Commerzbank AG. "We are stuck with some things

that just are not in tune with the times."

Bonn contends it is hamstrung by an array of factors, beginning with the Basic Law, which established the nation as a federated, social-welfare state with a multilayered system of decision-making and power-sharing.

"It really doesn't matter which party is in power," said Mr. Zapf. "The West German welfare state is not going to be significantly altered."

Advancing tax cuts planned for 1990 would require approval from the Bundestag, or federal legislature, and the 11 federal states. The same is true for implementation of a one-year emergency tax reduction of up to 43 billion Deutsche marks (\$26 billion), provided for under the Stability and Growth Law of 1967, government officials said.

Moves to limit the government's role in subsidizing agriculture or certain industrial sectors such as mining or steel would free up money to stimulate the economy but would face stiff opposition from special interests, many of which rely on federal subsidies to survive.

Altering pension funding or social systems risks alienating broad sections of the society and would have severe political consequences.

Labor unions present another obstacle to any initiatives. Materialism and fear of inflation are also deeply rooted, stemming from the widespread destruction and deprivation that followed two world wars.

In mentioning things that Germans could do, foreigners cite short shopping hours, resistance to credit card purchases, and high savings rates, all of which might be changed.

ATTACK: Israel Blames Blunders

(Continued from Page 1)

they had been playing cards, and he lobbed grenades at several other tents before he was shot in the head and killed by a wounded Israeli.

A senior officer at the base, who identified himself only as Captain Ofer, said the camp guards had ignored the sound of shots from the main road. "There's shooting here all the time," he said. "Nobody pays any attention to it."

Major General Ehud Barak, the army's deputy chief of staff, said at a news conference Thursday night that "it is clear the results were not what you would expect from a group of soldiers on alert."

Both General Barak and General Shomron said an investigation would be conducted.

Mr. Shamir, who visited the site of the attack on Thursday afternoon, told settlers in northern Israel. "It's clear that those who have claimed responsibility could not do this without the sponsorship of and help from Syria."

He did not indicate what steps Israel might take in retaliation. In the past, Israel has retaliated with air raids on Palestinian bases and in Lebanon. There have been 22 such bombing missions this year, killing more than 100 people.

"It is almost certain that Jibril is responsible, and his organization should in time pay the price," General Barak said.

When the attack began late Wednesday night, the army declared an immediate alert and ordered thousands of residents in northern Israel to spend the night in bomb shelters. "When the good soldiers are sent to help guard the settlements, the not-so-good soldiers are left to the guard the base," General Shomron said.

Soldiers from anti-terrorist units conducted a huge sweep of the area with tanks, helicopters and other units in search of other attackers, but none were uncovered inside the area.

A South African volunteer worker at a nearby kibbutz was shot and lightly wounded by accident when he was discovered in an orange grove. He apparently did not understand an order in Hebrew to stop and raise his hands.

The Israeli losses were the highest since gunmen in March 1978 seized a bus on the coastal highway north of Tel Aviv, killing 26 people and wounding 52. That attack was aimed at civilians whereas the assault on Wednesday night was against military targets.

It was the first time a large glider had been used in an infiltration attempt since March 7, 1981. In that incident, the guerrilla was captured near Afula before he was able to launch a raid.

KOREA: A Feminist Shakes Seoul

(Continued from Page 1)

changes in the law a major issue because only paternal lineage counts in tracing one's roots.

While Ms. Hong's presidential quest is at best quixotic, she has already had a small effect on the race.

She promised that, if elected, she would allow the public to visit the Blue House, the isolated, well-fortified official residence of South Korean presidents. Almost as soon as she said it, Mr. Roh succumbed to the me-tooism that has character-

ized candidates' pledges in this campaign. In a burst of Jacksonian fervor, he announced that he, too, would let the public into the Blue House.

More significant and lasting consequences of her candidacy will have to wait, but Ms. Hong says they are inevitable.

"Housewives say they support me," she said. "Working girls come up to me and say I give them hope. I'm making history now. The next one will find it easier to run."

WORLD BRIEFS

EC Fails at Curbing Farm Subsidies

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — European Community ministers abandoned efforts Thursday to curb farm subsidies, raising the threat of a painful squeeze on other spending if participants in next week's EC summit meeting also fail to resolve the bloc's financial crisis.

Diplomats said the deadlock among the 12 agriculture ministers after another all-night session made agreement at the Dec. 4-5 meeting in Copenhagen even less likely.

The EC would then have to move to an emergency financing system that would penalize everyone except its 12 million farmers and would cause special hardship in the poorest member states — Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Greece. The emergency financing system would restrict the EC to spending exactly the same amount next year as in 1987.

India's Sri Lanka Force Put at 40,000

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India has the equivalent of more than two infantry divisions in Sri Lanka battling to impose a peace pact on Tamil guerrillas, Defense Minister K.C. Pant said Thursday. The figure was nearly double earlier estimates.

Mr. Pant gave no actual figure for troop strength but Western diplomats estimated that, including paramilitary policemen, the force totaled up to 40,000 men, of whom 20,000 to 25,000 were front-line army troops. Previous estimates put the force at 20,000.

"Over two infantry divisions' worth of troops, along with 162 personnel of the air force and 114 of the navy, have been deployed," Mr. Pant said, responding to a question in Parliament. It was India's first official statement on troop strength in Sri Lanka. Mr. Pant said 262 Indian soldiers had been killed, 927 were wounded and 15 were missing in seven weeks of fighting, while 934 Tamil rebels had been killed.

Game 17 of Chess Match Is Drawn

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The resumed 17th game of the world chess championship was drawn Thursday. The titleholder, Garry Kasparov, and the challenger, Anatoli Karpov, are tied in the 24-game match with 8.5 points apiece.

GAME 17 KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE			
White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov
1. Nf3	Nf6	17. Rb2	Ra1
2. Nc3	Bg7	18. Qd2	Bd6
3. Ne2	Bx7	19. Nf3	Be
4. e4	d5	20. Nxe4	Nxe4
5. d4	0-0	21. Bxe4	Rac1
6. Bc2	Bd7	22. Rac1	Rac1
7. 0-0	Nc6	23. Qc2	Nf5
8. d5	Nd7	24. Qc5	Nd4
9. Nd2	a5	25. Qxd8	Nx3+
10. b3	a4	26. Bx3	Rxd8
11. a3	Nd8	27. Be	Be
12. Rb1	f5	28. Rf6	Rf6
13. b4	ab	29. Rf6	Rf6
14. a4	b6	30. Rf6	Rf6
15. Qb3	Nf6	31. Rf6	Rf6
16. Bd3	Bb6	32. Be4	Bb5

5 More Die in Haiti Election Violence

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Combined Dispatches) — Five more persons were reported killed overnight in violence related to the elections scheduled for Sunday after the government declared that neighborhood vigilante action "will not be tolerated."

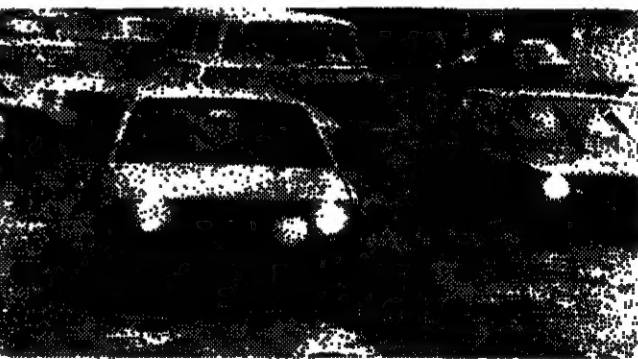
Radio Haiti-Inter said Thursday that arsonists burned down the headquarters of a presidential candidate, Marc Bezin, in Gonaves, the country's third-largest city. The arsonists also tried but failed to burn down Radio Indépendance, according to the report.

The slayings brought to 11 the number of people reported killed since Tuesday night and to 19 since the weekend in pre-election violence that has gripped Port-au-Prince. On Sunday, Haitians will vote for a president and a two-chamber National Assembly in the first elections since Jean-Claude Duvalier fled to exile in France in February 1986. The elections will be the country's first free vote in 30 years. (AP, AFP)

For the Record

Optional AIDS virus testing was rejected unanimously on Thursday by the foreign ministers of the 21 nations of the Council of Europe. In a meeting in Strasbourg, they ruled out testing either for populations as a whole or among specific groups within populations. The ministers agreed on a common policy that rejects discrimination against AIDS sufferers, such as exclusion from jobs, housing and schools, or confinement and restriction of movement. (UPI)

TRAVEL UPDATE



Cars were swamped in Rome's streets Thursday by severe flooding, and a state of alert was declared in several areas.

Heavy Rain Causes Flooding in Rome

ROME (AP) — Heavy rains pounded Rome on Thursday, temporarily shutting the Leonardo da Vinci airport, causing the Tiber to swell to alarming levels and trapping children in a flooded schoolhouse.

The fire department said it received close to 2,000 calls for emergency help. It mobilized 400 firefighters and 100 vehicles to rescue citizens in trouble, including 100 elementary school children stranded in a flooded schoolhouse and a 17-year-old boy injured by a lightning bolt.

Because of early snow, Swiss ski resorts said they were opening lifts and trails this weekend — two weeks before the usual mid-December start of the winter season. (UPI)

Flights in the Los Angeles area were backed up for hours Wednesday after a bomb scare on one passenger plane, smoke in the cockpit of another and a software failure of an air control computer. Airports affected were Los Angeles International, Burbank and Ontario. (UPI)

Nine unions of the French domestic airline, Air Inter, called on ground and flying employees Thursday to strike a 24-hour walkout Monday. A communist said the unions wanted to protest a Paris court's ban last week on a planned strike at Air Inter. (AFP)

Can 20 Panting Hamsters Be Wrong? They've Run Across Jet Lag Solution

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Humans suffering from jet lag, their nervous systems battered by the unreasonable sunlight of a new time zone, may want to consider the recent experience of 20 hamsters at the University of Toronto. A single three-hour round of exercise — running on a wheel in a cage — allowed the hamsters to adjust to a severe case of jet lag surprisingly fast, within a day and a half. Hamsters left alone took eight days to recover.

As long-distance air travelers know too well, science has failed so far to come to grips with the sudden resetting of biological clocks. People seeing the sun rise or set when their bodies feel it is midnight or noon tend to feel some malaise.

Various drugs and diets have been tried, with questionable success. Biologists know that exposure to light can help reset the body's clock. The idea that exercise could speed the adjustment is newer, according to Nicholas Mrosovsky and Peggy A. Salmon of the University of Toronto, who report their findings in the journal Nature.

The experiment was relatively simple. Artificial light kept 20 hamsters on a daily rhythm. Then the schedule was moved forward 8 hours, as though the hamsters had taken a long flight east — as in a New York-Paris flight. Half the hamsters were kept active when the new schedule called for it. The others mostly slept.

Precisely why exercise worked remains to be seen. "We are not quite sure whether it is the running itself, or that the animal is kept aware when it shouldn't be awake, or the excitement," Dr. Mrosovsky said. "Now what we should do is to vary things, the amount of exercise and so on."

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BRIEFS

Farm Subsidies

Community ministers... raising the threat of a financial crisis... the 12 agriculture ministers... at the Dec. 4-5 meeting...

Force Put at 40,000

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Match Is Drawn

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JOAN DEFENSE

Black	White
Kasparov	Karpov
1. e4	1. e5
2. Nf3	2. Nf6
3. Bb5	3. Bc4
4. d4	4. d5
5. Bxc4	5. Bxd4
6. Nxd4	6. Nxd4
7. Nf3	7. Nf6
8. Bb5	8. Bc4
9. d5	9. d6
10. Bxc4	10. Bxd4
11. Nxd4	11. Nxd4
12. Nf3	12. Nf6
13. Bb5	13. Bc4
14. d5	14. d6
15. Bxc4	15. Bxd4
16. Nxd4	16. Nxd4
17. Nf3	17. Nf6
18. Bb5	18. Bc4
19. d5	19. d6
20. Bxc4	20. Bxd4
21. Nxd4	21. Nxd4
22. Nf3	22. Nf6
23. Bb5	23. Bc4
24. d5	24. d6
25. Bxc4	25. Bxd4
26. Nxd4	26. Nxd4
27. Nf3	27. Nf6
28. Bb5	28. Bc4
29. d5	29. d6
30. Bxc4	30. Bxd4
31. Nxd4	31. Nxd4
32. Nf3	32. Nf6
33. Bb5	33. Bc4
34. d5	34. d6
35. Bxc4	35. Bxd4
36. Nxd4	36. Nxd4
37. Nf3	37. Nf6
38. Bb5	38. Bc4
39. d5	39. d6
40. Bxc4	40. Bxd4
41. Nxd4	41. Nxd4
42. Nf3	42. Nf6
43. Bb5	43. Bc4
44. d5	44. d6
45. Bxc4	45. Bxd4
46. Nxd4	46. Nxd4
47. Nf3	47. Nf6
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50. Bxc4	50. Bxd4
51. Nxd4	51. Nxd4
52. Nf3	52. Nf6
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54. d5	54. d6
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62. Nf3	62. Nf6
63. Bb5	63. Bc4
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70. Bxc4	70. Bxd4
71. Nxd4	71. Nxd4
72. Nf3	72. Nf6
73. Bb5	73. Bc4
74. d5	74. d6
75. Bxc4	75. Bxd4
76. Nxd4	76. Nxd4
77. Nf3	77. Nf6
78. Bb5	78. Bc4
79. d5	79. d6
80. Bxc4	80. Bxd4
81. Nxd4	81. Nxd4
82. Nf3	82. Nf6
83. Bb5	83. Bc4
84. d5	84. d6
85. Bxc4	85. Bxd4
86. Nxd4	86. Nxd4
87. Nf3	87. Nf6
88. Bb5	88. Bc4
89. d5	89. d6
90. Bxc4	90. Bxd4
91. Nxd4	91. Nxd4
92. Nf3	92. Nf6
93. Bb5	93. Bc4
94. d5	94. d6
95. Bxc4	95. Bxd4
96. Nxd4	96. Nxd4
97. Nf3	97. Nf6
98. Bb5	98. Bc4
99. d5	99. d6
100. Bxc4	100. Bxd4

Anti Election Violence

Violence erupted in the... that anarchists burned down... in the violence related to the... government declared that neighbors...

UPDATE

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Flooding in Row

Heavy rain in Thailand... flooding in the... the Thai... the Thai... the Thai...

Hamsters Be Wrote

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Rightists in El Salvador Urge Backers to Prepare for Fight

By James LeMay

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — In language recalling the darkest days of political confrontation in El Salvador, rightist political leaders have called on their supporters to prepare to fight the government, whatever the consequences.

They made their statements Wednesday at a crowded news conference called to reply to President Jose Napoleon Duarte's accusation that the rightist leader Roberto d'Aubuisson was involved in the killing of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero in 1980.

The statements added to the tense atmosphere in El Salvador. In the last five days, two civilian leaders of leftist rebels have been allowed to return from exile and hold rallies attacking the government.

At the same time, the government has opened itself to confrontation with its rightist opponents by asserting that Mr. d'Aubuisson was involved in the assassination of the Roman Catholic archbishop.

At the news conference, Mr. d'Aubuisson again denied involvement in the killing and said he was looking forward to clearing his name in court.

He accused Mr. Duarte of a "heinous" political act in publicly accusing him on the testimony of a single witness. Then he asserted that he had information on involvement in death squads by a senior army officer loyal to Mr. Duarte.

While denying that they were encouraging violence by such statements, he and other leaders of the far-right National Republican Alliance predicted that, with tempers rising, political killings could increase.

"Mr. Duarte is stepping beyond his powers," Sigfredo Ochoa Perez, a recently retired army colonel, said at the news conference. Mr. Ochoa is a co-leader of Mr. d'Aubuisson's party.

"He is talking peace but provoking more war," Mr. Ochoa said. "If we have to fight, we will fight. It doesn't matter what the consequences are."

It is not certain, however, that such threats can easily translate into political violence that ravaged El Salvador in the past. In the last three years of civilian government, the army and the police have

shown far less willingness than they once did to take part in politically motivated killings or to support extreme rightists.

Army officers say they are trying to keep the military out of the growing political confrontation. Two senior officers said they doubted their colleagues or their troops would be willing to cooperate with Mr. d'Aubuisson.

Senior army officers concede, however, that they and their troops are frustrated at seeing guerrilla political leaders giving speeches in the capital while soldiers are dying in the field fighting rebel units.

"We don't know what to do right now," an army commander said. "But in my opinion, these officials of the guerrillas cannot be allowed to keep making politics without being forced first to renounce their ties with the guerrilla military front."

The two leftist rebel leaders who returned, Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora, have been meeting with supporters and addressing rallies.

In an event that demonstrated the volatile nature of their presence in El Salvador during a guerrilla war that they say still supports the two addressed an emotional



Roberto d'Aubuisson at the rightists' news conference.

As Takeshita Takes Reins in Japan, Internationalization Is Major Issue

By Patrick L. Smith

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The emergence of Noboru Takeshita as Japan's 17th postwar prime minister has prompted many analysts to question whether the nation will maintain the course set for it by his predecessor, Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Although Mr. Takeshita has been hailed as an effective consensus-builder since he assumed power Nov. 6, diplomats and political observers say the new prime minister's term will be measured chiefly by his success in further advancing the "internationalization" process Mr. Nakasone initiated.

They question whether Mr. Takeshita has the dynamism and imagination to continue this effort. It is a crucial moment for the nation, some Japanese observers say. At issue is whether the 30-year tradition of leadership-by-consensus is still sufficient to meet the challenges now confronting a more mature Japan.

In its broadest terms, Mr. Nakasone's "postwar stocktaking" was intended to increase Japan's integration into the global community and allow it to assume responsibilities that more closely reflect its status as a global economic and political power.

More specifically, it involves a basic restructuring of the Japanese economy so that the nation can advance beyond its longstanding role as a supplier to world markets that consumes neither its own goods nor those of other nations.

Encouraged by Mr. Nakasone's initiatives, the United States and other allies have come to view rapid progress on these issues as vital, particularly as economic and trade imbalances have worsened and the costs of security have spiraled.

Under Mr. Takeshita, many local and foreign analysts worry, Japan may fail to produce political and economic initiatives and may sacrifice the momentum achieved by Mr. Nakasone to special interests and factional compromises.

"Takeshita tends to leave a very great deal unstated," said a European diplomat long resident in Tokyo. "You have to ask if this means a return to normalcy for Japan, which would not be very good news."

Using the symbolic gestures characteristic of Japanese politics, Mr. Nakasone placed himself, in effect, at the end of one era in Japan's postwar evolution and the beginning of another. We have rebuilt our nation, he seemed to say, we must now seek new goals for ourselves.

Some of Mr. Nakasone's supporters assert that articulating this question was among his most important contributions. As much as anything else, he sought to lead the Japanese, he said, toward a new way of seeing themselves and their role in the world.

But Mr. Nakasone also left numerous issues unresolved. Many of these involve basic reforms that Mr. Takeshita will be expected to push through. More broadly, Mr. Nakasone never completed his "postwar stock-taking," even though he placed it at the center of his administration.

However, several officials noted that the precedent carried risks. "Here we have an agreement in which both sides are eliminating whole categories of weapons, which supposedly simplifies verification because there's nothing left to count," said a State Department official, who asked anonymity.

An agreement on long-range strategic nuclear weapons now being negotiated in Geneva would instead limit weapons to an agreed number, theoretically increasing the chance of cheating because each side is to retain some associated production, assembly, and support facilities.

As a result, such an accord could "require on-site verification provisions that go way beyond those in the INF treaty," said the State Department official.

Mr. Brown said: "I hope we haven't trapped ourselves into something without thinking about it. It is interesting and different, but there are possibilities for both good and ill."

Mr. Baker added that Mr. Reagan had given the negotiating instructions and had persisted with the so-called double-zero option despite initial Soviet rejection.

"I was in the Senate long enough to know," said Mr. Baker, a former Senate majority leader, "that members may have amendments or reservations or understandings that they may offer and that under the rules of the Senate you can do that."

Mr. Baker said that Mr. Reagan is "going to go full bore" in a campaign for the treaty.

British and French sources emphasized the need for the Soviet Union to pursue breaks from its previous defense philosophy. They particularly cited Soviet acceptance of two crucial principles in the treaty: asymmetrical cuts, in which more Soviet missiles are destroyed than U.S. ones, and on-site verification.

The sources also said that alliance consultations on the agreement had for the first time shaped arrangements for Soviet inspections of missile installations in Britain, West Germany, Belgium and Italy, where the U.S. weapons covered by the accord are deployed.

These inspections will be governed by three agreements: a U.S.-Soviet protocol on inspections, bilateral basing agreements between the United States and each ally, and an exchange of notes between each basing government and the Soviet Union.

Although a search for collective goals often appears both vague and artificial to outsiders, it is a significant and complex issue in Japan. Practical reforms must also be accompanied by a fundamental psychological change on the part of Japan's 121 million citizens, social and political analysts believe.

At the same time, such a search must be conducted within the confines of Japan's postwar constitution, which restricts Japanese sovereignty in matters of defense and security. Reflecting this, Mr. Nakasone managed to combine a reverence for tradition and the limits facing Japan with an important measure of iconoclasm.

Mr. Takeshita, by contrast, has all the qualifications of a first-rate prime minister in the traditional mold, local commentators say. In particular, he enjoys the loyalty of the largest faction in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which ensures his command of government.

But many analysts now assert that this party-machine approach may no longer suffice.

In the post-Nakasone era, according to this view, it is not a matter of successfully manipulating the bureaucracy and balancing the ruling party's numerous factions. The issue now is advancing beyond the consensus system itself.

Mr. Nakasone himself seemed to demonstrate this in his frequent use of special appointments and private-sector commissions that circumvented the bureaucracy, political analysts point out.

"Nakasone showed that a stronger prime minister can work in this country," said Masashi Nishihara, a political scientist at the National Defense Academy. "He represented an important change in Japan's style of leadership, and we need another individualist like him."

Since he assumed office, Mr. Takeshita's supporters have been assiduous in attempting to redraw his political identity as a national figure in Mr. Nakasone's image. In his cabinet appointments, the prime

minister has stressed continuity, not dramatic departures.

Most important, perhaps, Mr. Takeshita has hinted strongly that Mr. Nakasone will play a substantial if unofficial role in guiding the nation in matters of foreign policy.

Are these valid reassurances, diplomats and local observers ask, or are they tacit acknowledgments that the Nakasone legacy is in danger of being lost?

For much of Mr. Nakasone's term, critics charged that too many practical issues were left unattended — that his five-year administration consisted more of images and symbols than of substance.

More effectively than his predecessor, many Japanese observers were quick to assert, Mr. Takeshita will be able to implement needed reforms in such areas as taxes, agricultural and trade policies, land use and bureaucratic administration.

Changes in Japan's broader effort to "internationalize." Among other things, they will help develop the country's ability to consume more of the world's goods and thus reduce a global trade surplus that many view as excessive to the point of irresponsibility.

But for Japan's allies and Mr. Nakasone's domestic supporters, Mr. Nakasone's political postures were important in themselves. Through them, he was able to ask for the first time how Japan will replace a preoccupation with its own well-being and a view of the world as little more than a market.

Mr. Takeshita's challenge is not so much to resolve his predecessor's concerns, analysts suggest, but to keep alive the search for a new national vision that Mr. Nakasone launched.

"Suddenly, we've achieved our distant goal," said Naohiro Amaya, a former official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry who now heads a private research institute. "Under Takeshita, Japan still has to solve its basic problem, which is deciding where to go next."

UN Chief May Abandon Gulf Cease-Fire Efforts

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar may abandon his effort to negotiate a cease-fire in the Gulf War if an Iranian diplomat does not arrive here for talks by next week, United Nations officials and diplomats say.

On Tuesday, Iran's chief representative at the United Nations, Said Rajaei-Khorassani, told the secretary-general that Iran's deputy foreign minister, Mohammed Jawad Larjani, would definitely arrive in New York "early next week" for talks on the Security Council's peace plan. But he did not give a precise date.

Last week, Mr. Rajaei-Khorassani told the secretary-general that the deputy foreign minister would be coming soon and implied that he would arrive this week.

Earlier this month, the secretary-general told both Iran and Iraq that he wanted them to send high-level negotiators to the United Nations by the end of November to reopen talks with him.

He did this after receiving their written comments on a new interpretation of the Security Council's 10-point peace plan intended to take account of special Iranian concerns.

The United States, Britain and France, three of the five big powers with permanent seats on the Security Council, have been telling the secretary-general for two months that they are convinced Iran does not want to end its eight-year war with Iraq and is playing for time.

They contend that the Security Council should immediately invoke its powers under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter to draft a mandatory arms embargo against Iran, both to defend its own credibility and to strengthen the secret-

tary-general's hand in dealing with Tehran.

But the Soviet Union and China, the other two permanent Council members, remain opposed to such sanctions, arguing that Tehran should be allowed more time.

An Iranian frigate attacked a Romanian tanker in the southern Gulf on Thursday, starting a fire but apparently causing no injuries, United Press International reported from Manama, Bahrain.

Lloyd's of London, the insurer, said the unidentified ship off the coast of the United Arab Emirates. Shipping officials based in the Gulf identified the vessel as the 86,094-ton Romanian tanker Dacia.

U.S. Warship Has Scare

A U.S. warship in the Gulf went on full alert Thursday as several Iraqi jets approached in a "ship attack profile" but did not fire, and the ship's captain was quoted as saying in a report by United Press International from Manama.

The captain, John Luke, said the cruiser Richmond K. Turner went to attack alert and tracked the three Iraqi F-1 jets. "I brought the weapons systems to full readiness in case" a decision to fire "had to be made," he said.

Argentina Asks Gelli Return

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina has formally asked Switzerland to extradite Licio Gelli, head of the secret P-2 Masonic lodge, who is held in Geneva on charges connected with his escape in 1983 from a Swiss prison. He is wanted for falsely using an Argentine diplomatic passport.

Childbirth Deaths Drop, Indonesian Official Says

Agence France-Press

JAKARTA — An average 1,100 newborn babies and delivering mothers die daily in Indonesia, the head of the country's Family Planning Board, Haryono Suyono, said here on Thursday.

He added that the current figure was of about 400,000 a year is "much lower" than the average 1.1 million recorded a decade ago. Mr. Suyono spoke to reporters after meeting with President Suharto.

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Pact Overcame Obsession With Secrecy Pervading All Facets of Soviet Life

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Twenty-seven years ago a Soviet-American summit meeting was angrily aborted because an American U-2 spy plane was shot down while trying to photograph the city of Sverdlovsk.

Next month a Soviet-American summit meeting will conclude an arms agreement that, among other provisions, allows American inspectors to be admitted on demand to a missile-launcher factory in Sverdlovsk.

The two events suggest how far the Soviet Union has come in overcoming what has been virtually a national culture of secrecy, and acceptance of arms control agreements that are backed by strict, intrusive verification measures.

Most of that distance was traversed in the last year, as Mikhail S. Gorbachev apparently came to realize that on-site inspection of once secret military installations was the nonnegotiable price of an arms agreement.

In recent months, seizing the public-relations advantage of their newfound position, Soviet officials have taken to twisting the Americans for not going far enough.

"We raised questions concerning inspections more often than our partners did," boasted Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, the Soviet chief of the general staff, at a news conference in Geneva on Tuesday.

The two countries announced Tuesday that they had resolved outstanding differences on a treaty banning medium- and shorter-range missiles. It is the first arms agreement to allow each side to station personnel outside the on-site weapons production plants and to demand snap inspections of a wide range of military installations.

The agreement also binds both sides to provide copies of information about the numbers and locations of their weapons. This in itself is a drastic change. In 1972, when it signed the first strategic arms limitation treaty freezing levels of intercontinental ballistic missiles, the Soviet Union refused to divulge how many missiles it had, saying the United States must rely on its own devices to find out.

But an anachronistic obsession with security still prevails in every day of life. Foreigners in the Soviet Union are warned that they risk arrest if they photograph bridges, railroad stations, airports, and other facilities that the United States routinely photographs in fine detail from its satellites.

Until the latest round of arms talks, Soviet negotiators contended that verification measures should be worked out after agreement on the terms of a treaty. The United States has held that the issues are inseparable.

The first notable breakthrough in the Soviet position came in September 1986, when the Soviet Union signed a 35-nation agreement in Stockholm aimed at reducing tension between the East and West conduct troop maneuvers, and fly over the other's maneuvers.

U.S. observers exercised their right for the first time last August with a snap inspection of a Warsaw pact military exercise near Minsk. British inspectors visited an East German exercise the same month, followed by Soviet inspections of Western maneuvers in Turkey and West Germany.

Western diplomats attribute the turnaround to Mr. Gorbachev's realization that concerns about suspected Soviet violations posed a threat to completion — and Senate approval — of any arms treaty.

But other factors may also have helped wear down the traditional Soviet resistance. Some analysts suggest that Soviet arms negotiators have been influenced by a new generation of senior science advisers who welcome more open exchanges of technical information.

In 1985, the Soviet Union for the first time agreed to international inspection of some of its nuclear power plants, and last year Western scientists were amazed to be given virtually free run of Soviet space monitoring facilities during a probe of Halley's comet.

By February of this year, Mr. Gorbachev was talking as if on-site inspection was a Soviet invention, telling a Moscow peace forum that in nuclear arms negotiations, "the Soviet Union will be pressing for the most stringent system of monitoring and verification, including international verification."

The agreement to be signed in Washington will give U.S. and Soviet inspectors latitude that Western experts said, would have been difficult to imagine a few years ago.

The United States will station inspectors for 15 years outside a plant at Volinsk, west of the Urals, where the SS-20 medium-range and SS-25 long-range missiles are produced. Soviet inspectors will monitor a plant in Utah that makes parts for the long-range MX missile.

The United States may demand snap inspections of the facility at Sverdlovsk, which makes launchers for ground-launched cruise missiles, and a similar American plant near San Diego will be open to Soviet inspection. Installations where medium-range missiles have been stored, based, and deployed in the past also will be opened to challenge.

INF Treaty Could Alter Relations Of Superpowers, U.S. Officials Say

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-Soviet agreement allowing dozens of arms inspections on each other's territory annually as part of a treaty eliminating intermediate nuclear forces will change the face of arms control and could alter superpower relations, U.S. officials and independent experts said Wednesday.

The agreement to be signed by President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, during their Dec. 7-10 summit meeting calls for an extraordinary exchange of sensitive military information, some of which has already been made public.

It also provides for routine on-site inspection of INF factories, repair and deployment sites, as well as associated missile production and assembly plants in both countries.

These unusual arrangements were needed, U.S. officials said, because for the first time the agreement will eliminate modern weapons that are also small and mobile and therefore relatively easy to hide, in violation of the treaty. These include about 3,000

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Hope From Pyongyang

Is it possible to imagine a North Korea whose leaders admit their economic difficulties, acknowledge South Korea's successes and disavow the dream of reuniting the peninsula under their strange brand of communism? That is the remarkable portrait painted by Selig Harrison, an American writer, after a recent stay in Pyongyang. [The article, first published in The New York Times, appears on this page.]

Kim Il Sung, North Korea's 75-year-old leader, is nothing if not unpredictable, and there is little to go on but words. Still, this impoverished militaristic nation, whose Soviet and Chinese allies court economic change, might just be seeing some light. South Koreans and Americans have nothing to lose and much to gain by tending the tentative shoots with care and receptiveness.

The very fact that a Western writer could get such access and apparent candor from North Korean officials is something. When it comes to secretiveness, only the likes of Albania and Afghanistan have rivaled North Korea. Mr. Kim, one of the world's longest-ruling leaders, also cultivates perhaps the most excessive personality cult.

Vaunted as the man who can turn sand into rice and branches into bombs, he is trying to create the world's first Communist dynasty by making a leader of his son, Kim Jong Il. But support for the son seems lukewarm, and the economy spirals down.

In the three decades since the Korean

War, the South has gone from primitive agriculture to a thriving high-tech economy and now turns to developing its political system. Yet in the North, military expenditures devour a quarter of the gross national product. If Mr. Harrison's impressions are correct, the leadership sees the inevitability of redirecting some of those resources.

Pyongyang's talk of force reductions in conjunction with a withdrawal of American troops from the South is not new; what is new are the hints to Mr. Harrison about how and when to achieve this. Similarly, there has been talk for years of peaceful federation rather than reunification by force. But Pyongyang now speaks of a gradual, step-by-step approach and allowance for separate political institutions and armies. For all this rhetorical sweet reason, the West still waits for actions. Pyongyang could prove its new practicality by reducing tension along the demilitarized zone.

At the same time, while Washington and Seoul need to respond with skepticism, so they need to be attentive. It makes sense that Pyongyang, pressured by Moscow to address its economic problems and facing a leadership succession, would want to reduce hostilities and use scarce resources more productively. It does not make sense to assume the status quo in the North. It is time to encourage, and test, those in Pyongyang who really do want change.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

'It Is Not a War Now'

Soviet Jews wishing to leave their country stand now at a poignant intersection where the pain of being denied means a new but still restricted possibility: being allowed to go. Members of their community, especially those who are well known in the West and who have been insistent about departing, are being allowed out in numbers reflecting the Kremlin's calculation that emigration helps improve U.S.-Soviet ties. But many would-be emigrants are not being permitted out, and their plight compounds concern.

The story of two sisters is typical. One sister, Nina Ruben, with her husband and daughter, had been a refugee, as those denied visas are called, for eight years; sustained by the pride and comradeship that come with the decision to emigrate but forced to pay the society's harsh penalties of harassment, isolation and loss of work and educational opportunity. Only last spring were they allowed to leave; they now live in the Washington area. But they left behind the second sister, Elena Ruben, and her husband and son, who were denied visas. Why would one sister and her family be allowed

out and the other not? "Only during a time of war are families torn apart," points out Nina Ruben. "It is not a war now."

Elena Ruben and her family were denied visas, also after eight years, on grounds that her father-in-law, a retired engineer who was not asking to leave, had once had access to state secrets. The concept of "state secrets," a broad category in the Soviet Union, distinguishes Soviet emigration policy. Nowhere is it publicly written what state secrets could keep a would-be emigrant or a relative from emigrating. Nor are rejected applicants told what secrets figured in the denial. Mikhail Gorbachev announced in 1985 that secrets could not be held; possession of secrets after 10 years, but practice is that it can be longer.

The limbo of "state secrets" is unjust; it causes anguish and separates families. Emigration procedures desperately need to be touched by the modernization Mr. Gorbachev promises Soviet society as a whole. The forthcoming summit meeting offers him a good occasion to report the change.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

One City, Every City

Mayor Harold Washington of Chicago, who died Wednesday at 63, loved to twerk political enemies and delight supporters by declaring, "I'm going to be mayor of the city of Chicago for 20 years." After his reelection to a second term last spring, it looked as if he might. Now, with his sudden death, assessments are in order, and they underline an important point: More than race, problems of the underclass are the challenge for city governments today.

Mr. Washington will not be remembered as a great mayor; he never got a chance to be. After his stunning victory in a racially acrimonious three-way contest in 1983, most of his first term was spent in conflict with a white City Council majority led by Alderman Edward Vrdolyak. Ultimately, Mr. Washington gained control of the council, then strengthened his hand in the elections in April.

Mr. Washington called himself a reformer, but he also called himself a "seignior," a reference to former Mayor Richard Daley, master of the machine. Mr. Washington saw it as his role to tilt city government more toward those who had been locked out — blacks, Hispanics and white liberals. That meant vigorous affirmative

action in city hiring and contracting. It meant a black police chief and reduced tension between police and citizens who to temptation, like the bribes that two Washington-era council members were convicted this year of taking. As was the case with Mayor Daley, however, scandal never touched Mr. Washington personally.

What his mayoralty did not mean, sadly, was any tangible improvement for Chicago's vast black underclass. The city's public schools, overwhelmingly poor and minority, were recently described by the U.S. secretary of education, William Bennett, as the worst in the nation. After four years under Washington appointees, the Chicago Housing Authority is near insolvency. Gang violence characterizes daily life for many of the 144,000 persons whom the authority houses, and the police seem unable or unwilling to clamp down.

With no heir apparent, Mr. Washington's death may usher in a new political struggle, possibly along racial lines. But if his mayoralty demonstrated anything, it is that the problems of the urban underclass vastly transcend race.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

INF: The Gamble Paid Off

The agreement that Messrs. Shultz and Shevardnadze have concluded in Geneva on the "final details" of the Euromissile treaty confirms that the dynamic created just over a year ago by the "breakthrough" at Reykjavik is alive more than ever. It was disturbed neither by Mr. Reagan's numerous difficulties in the United States nor by the growing domestic political problems confronting Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow. Once the Soviet leader agreed to set a date for his meeting with Mr. Reagan, the two partners were condemned to succeed.

—Le Monde (Paris)

Certainly, the benefits [of the agreement] appear much greater to the superpowers than to the European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, whose latent fears of being deprived of the American nuclear umbrella have surfaced once again. It is difficult to argue that the abolition of a whole category of nuclear weapons does not, to some extent, affect NATO's strategy of flexible response.

—The Financial Times (London)

The treaty signals a symbolic start of a new era in East-West relations. But this renewed confidence presents new political and military challenges. The NATO nations must engage quickly in negotiations to re-establish the balance in conventional arms.

—Le Soir (Brussels)

The superpowers have previously agreed to put a limit on what they might do in future but have never agreed to eliminate weapons accumulated in the past. The climate is better now than it has been since the heyday, short-lived and artificial though it is in retrospect, of the Nixon-Khrushchev détente. To a large extent this is [Mikhail] Gorbachev's doing. But the Western allies deserve their share of the credit. They did not let themselves be pushed around by the dreary succession of Kremlin leaders — Brezhnev, Andropov, Chernenko. NATO agreed on the twin-track policy — negotiate and deploy — in 1979. Mr. Reagan proposed the zero option. Mr. Gorbachev doubled it. At long last the gamble has paid.

—The Guardian (London)

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OPINION

North Korea Sounds a Revolutionary Note of Realism

By Selig S. Harrison

Pyongyang, North Korea — North Korea has lost faith in its ability to reunify Korea under Communist rule and is prepared to negotiate peace with South Korea and the United States after next month's presidential election in the South. This was my conclusion after 10 days of talks in Pyongyang last month with a variety of North Korean leaders, including Prime Minister Li Gun Mo, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and Hwang Chang Yop, the powerful secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee responsible for foreign policy. Economic pressures appear to be compelling North Korea to pursue two related priorities: a reduction of military spending

'You will find us very flexible,' one official said.

through an accommodation with Seoul and Washington, and a rapid influx of advanced industrial technology, facilitated by a Chinese-style economic opening to the West.

Underlying both of these policy departures is a new note of realism in the North's perceptions of the South. Officials no longer discount the South's economic growth, as they did during an earlier visit in 1972, nor do they equate opposition to military rule in Seoul with potential political support for the North.

Asked whether the upsurge in opposition strength in South Korea this year foreshadowed a shift to the left and an eventual Communist revolution, Hwang Chang Yop replied: "Such a thing is quite impossible. . . . Nearly 40 years have passed since the Korean War, and we recognize that many changes have occurred in South Korea. The opposition parties are not geared to changing the social and economic system in the South. If they are successful, it would not be a revolution, unless you would regard a democratic regime less beholden to the United States as a revolution."

The economic arithmetic of the Korean arms race may explain why the North wants to reduce its defense expenditures: The South, with 42 million people and an American military presence, devotes 7 percent of its gross national product to defense, and pursues ever higher consumption levels, while the North, with 20 million people and no foreign troops, spends 24 percent of its gross national product on defense at the expense of consumer goods production and other development needs.

South points to North Korea's military spending level as evidence that Kim Il Sung still intends to reunify the peninsula by force. But North Korea insists that it is ready to cut its armed forces to 100,000 if Seoul would join

in a mutual forces reduction agreement linked to a parallel withdrawal of American conventional and nuclear forces.

In a recent proposal to Seoul and Washington for negotiations to be held next March after the election, the North suggested that force reductions be completed within five years. Foreign Minister Kim said that the deadline is negotiable, and did not rule out 10 years, with American air and naval forces remaining longer than ground forces. On verification and other key particulars, I found Pyongyang officials ready to compromise and to discuss details of how the agreement could operate. Prime Minister Li said that an arms reduction agreement "would relieve many of our economic problems by releasing manpower and funds needed for our civilian economy," adding that the government wants to promote "a great upsurge" of consumer goods during the first four years of the new seven-year economic plan, but that "how much we can shift to light industries depends largely on how much we can reduce our defense burden."

I found it much easier to have productive give-and-take with North Korean officials than 15 years ago. No subject was taboo, though there were flashes of anger and little enlightenment when I mentioned the health of 75-year-old Kim Il Sung, the ability of his son and heir apparent, Kim Jong Il, to govern, and the 1983 Rangoon bombing that killed 17 South Korean officials. On most issues, I found a readiness to go far beyond published positions and to respond directly to sharp challenges that would previously have produced predictable rhetoric.

In its formal stand on the unification of Korea, Pyongyang advocates a federation. Autonomous regimes with differing systems would remain intact in North and South, but a "federal" government would have a combined army and a standing committee to "supervise" the two "regional" governments. This would be a transitional step on the road to full unification, with "the people" deciding when, whether and how to change the structure.

Not surprisingly, Seoul has dismissed this idea, arguing that Pyongyang would simply use the interchange that would occur under such a system to promote subversion in the South. When I criticized the North's proposal as unrealistic, Hwang Chang Yop and other high Central Committee officials retreated from their prepared remarks. "You will find us very flexible," Mr. Hwang, "if we are all going in the same direction, toward confederation, rather than toward legitimizing two Koreas."

In the North's evolving concept, Mr. Hwang

said, federation is no longer a transitional stage but the "final stage" of unification, and there is no longer any provision for integrating the two differing social and economic systems. In principle, a combined army would be an ultimate goal, but "if we can improve relations between the two Koreas, then having two armies would be acceptable, especially if their size can be reduced." Mr. Hwang implied that Pyongyang is prepared to go along with a creeping process of "cross-recognition" of the two regimes by the major powers in the context of parallel movement toward a limited confederation.

"Cross-recognition" (Soviet, Chinese and U.S. recognition of both North and South) is the stated goal of American policy. It has been rejected by the North. But Mr. Hwang hinted at a compromise when asked whether he would like to see formal U.S. diplomatic relations with Pyongyang or would prefer to have the United States wait until it could have relations with a confederal republic. He said that a liaison office would be appropriate after the signing of a peace treaty, and that full relations

"might well" be possible when and if America agreed to a withdrawal of its forces and "expressed a favorable attitude toward confederation, even if it is not actually achieved."

Asked about the future of Pyongyang's security links with Moscow and Beijing, Foreign Minister Kim said that "there is nothing immutable in our undertakings, just as we hope that there is nothing immutable in the present form of your relations with the South." "We intend to strengthen and develop our relations with the United States in the days ahead," he said. "We want balanced relations with the major powers. This is in our interest, and yours."

"Once we fought a war," he added, "we cannot continuously maintain an abnormal relationship. The past is past."

The writer is a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and a former foreign correspondent. His visit to North Korea, from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2, something rarely permitted to American journalists, was made under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment. He contributed this to The New York Times.

Enter a New Generation of Leaders

Kim Jong Il has been steadily consolidating his control, obviously with his father's personal imprimatur. With the visit to the Olympic Games in 1988, they are troubled at the way Beijing has forged closer military ties with Washington. They have had to become immensely more reliant on the Soviet Union, which now provides large numbers of MiG-23 fighter planes, SAM-3 missiles and other assistance, both military and economic.

But in return, sources say, the Soviets have pressed North Korea to allow them to establish naval bases there. Pyongyang has declined, but in its present isolation, may not be able to hold out long. North Korea blames Washington and Seoul for pushing it into Soviet arms.

In an attempt to reduce tensions, the U.S. State Department has, since March, permitted American officials to have dialogue with North Korean diplomats. That is a positive step, but much more must be done.

The time is ripe for America to open scholarly, journalistic and economic exchanges with North Korea. And the annual U.S.-South Korean military exercises should be suspended or scaled down. Such measures appear certain to bring a conciliatory response from the North.

—Parris H. Chang, professor of political science and director of East Asian studies at Pennsylvania State University, just returned from a trip to North Korea. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Good News: Consensus Government Is Beginning to Work

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The good news in this Thanksgiving week is that consensus government is beginning to work in Washington and it is likely to continue. Prospective successors for the policy managers now in office are more numerous and significant than generally realized. And those successes are likely to influence in a positive way the character of the next president and his government.

A budget agreement, reducing deficits by \$76 billion in the next two years, has been signed. Congress will deliver on it, almost assuredly, because the consequences of reneging are too scary to contemplate. Further assurance for the fragile world financial picture lies in the postponement of any action on the trade bill until next year. So laden is that measure with protectionist features and special-interest provisions that it can only bring delay.

Meanwhile, progress is being made on the military-political side of inter-

national affairs, both at the regional and the superpower levels. A slow, precarious process of reconciliation and negotiation is under way in both Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Mikhail Gorbachev is on his way to Washington to sign an agreement that will remove intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe. He comes amid brightening prospects for progress on issues ranging from Afghanistan to strategic arms.

Hard-lining, head-bashing and demagogic provocation have lost appeal. The vacancy on the Supreme Court apparently will be filled by Judge Anthony Kennedy, a sound conservative who is not so ideological in his approach as to raise the fear of capriciously reopening settled issues.

With Frank Carlucci succeeding Caspar Weinberger at the Pentagon, almost all the central positions in the Reagan administration are held by

men of maturity and judgment who can work comfortably with those in Congress, the departments and foreign governments who may differ with them at times. George Shultz, James Baker, Howard Baker, Alan Greenspan and Mr. Carlucci command respect. The great exception, Attorney General Edwin Meese, has at least temporarily seen his influence with the president eclipsed. Given Mr. Reagan's dependence on the quality of the counsel he receives, this constellation of advisers encourages confidence.

What is more heartening — and surprising — is the growing recognition that sensible and professional government is likely to continue beyond the next few months and into the next presidency. At this point, the likelihood of prospects for the White House in both parties are figures of considerable experience and judgment.

They are not radicals, ideologues or

outsiders, but men who by instinct and training are prepared to deal with the tough policy constraints and the need for consensus that will confront the next occupant of the White House.

George Bush and Bob Dole, the leading Republican contenders, are men of this type. Mr. Bush is so much an instinctive conciliator that the major challenge facing his candidacy is to articulate his basic priorities. Everything suggests that decision-making in a Bush administration would involve lots of consultation and negotiation. Voters still need to hear what, beyond his instinctive hospitality and good will, he would bring to the table.

Mr. Dole, a consummate insider, has moved from a background of sharp partisanship to a far greater degree of comfort and skill in dealing with adversaries. He has demonstrated, both as majority and minority leader of the Senate, that he has the force of personality to make others step up to their responsibilities.

Most of the Democratic contenders have displayed their skills in briefer times or in smaller arenas, which is one reason they are underdogs. But Richard Gephardt and Albert Gore are identified with successful legislative compromises on tricky issues. Michael Dukakis in Massachusetts both preaches and practices "consensus" government. Bruce Babbitt learned some of the same tricks in Arizona, where opposition control of the legislature made it a greater challenge.

To be sure, there are candidates in both parties who tend to celebrate their role as dissenters — Paul Simon, Jack Kemp, Pierre du Pont, Alexander Haig and the two reverends, Jesse Jackson and Pat Robertson. But the odds remain good that the rediscovery of reasonableness that Washington is celebrating this Thanksgiving may be more than a passing phase. It could be the next trend.

The Washington Post

The Bad: Division Has Become the Rule

By Lloyd Cutler

WASHINGTON — It is conventional wisdom to attribute the four-week-long struggle over the U.S. budget deficit to the institutional frictions between the president and the Congress. But that is only part of the story. The more important part is the persistence of divided government: the condition that exists when one party holds the White House while the other party holds a majority of one or both houses of Congress.

Consider this: A federal deficit in the range of 2 percent of the gross national product is generally regarded as sustainable, while a deficit above 3 percent is not. Since World War II, the deficit has climbed above the 3 percent level nine times. Every single time has been a time of divided government.

That was so in 1948 (Harry Truman vs. the Republican "do-nothing" 80th Congress), in 1975 and 1976 (Gerald Ford vs. a Democratic Congress), and in 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 (President Reagan vs. a Democratic House in all six years as well as a Democratic Senate in 1987). Divided government is a recent phenomenon. For the 150 years from John Adams through Franklin D. Roosevelt, America had party government (one party holding the presidency and a majority of both houses) about 75 percent of the time.

From President Truman through President Reagan, it has had divided government about 60 percent of the time. For the last 20 years (Presidents Nixon, Ford, Carter and Reagan) there has been divided government about 80 percent of the time. In eight of these 16 divided-government years (including the last six), the deficit has exceeded 3 percent of the gross national product. It is time to recognize

that the twin budget and trade deficits have a shadow triplet: the deficit in the incidence of party government.

The relationship between deep deficits and divided government is obvious. The voting public condemns deep deficits. So does every elected politician. If a deep deficit occurs when one party holds the presidency and a majority of both houses, its elected officials would have to take the blame. They would have to adopt some plan to reduce the deficit or be held accountable by an angry electorate at the next election.

But if a deep deficit occurs under a divided government, every incumbent can easily blame others, as the Republican president and the Democratic leaders of Congress have been doing for years. Because the voting public that condemns huge deficits cannot hold any incumbent or party accountable, the public re-elects a high percentage of those who have collectively brought the huge deficits about.

Of the last five presidents who sought a second term at a time of divided government (Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Nixon, Ford and Reagan) all but Mr. Ford succeeded. For decades, more than 90 percent of congressional incumbents seeking re-election have been re-elected. In the 1986 election, 96 percent of all incumbents who ran were re-elected. Divided government has obviously been good for incumbents. But is it good for the nation? Woodrow Wilson thought not. In the 1912 campaign, when the Republicans held the presidency and the Senate, but the Democrats held the House, Wilson's theme

was the danger of divided government. "You have an arrested government," he said. "You have a government that is not responding to the wishes of the people. You have a government that is not functioning, a government whose very energies are stunted and postponed. If you want to release the force of the American people, you have got to get possession of the Senate and the presidency at well as the House."

The public responded to his plea. In Wilson's first term, party government laid the legislative foundations for the New Freedom, generally regarded as the most creative period of national government between the Reconstruction and the New Deal.

It is worth noting that while the text of the U.S. constitution is silent on the subject, the Framers promptly set about organizing two broadly based political parties in order to make their brave new experiment work.

There were only four elections during the 19th century in which the party winning the presidency failed to carry a majority in both houses of Congress. In the 20th century, this never happened until Eisenhower's second term. In the last 20 years it has happened four times out of five.

What is responsible for this persisting shift to divided government? Well-meaning reforms like the primary system and technological developments like television have made party policies and labels less important to voters, while making candidates' personalities more important.

About one-third of all voters no longer regard themselves as members of a political party. Even party members have no qualms about switching their tickets. In 1900, only 4 percent of all congressional districts cast a majority vote for the presidential candidate of one party and the House candidate of the other. In 1984, this occurred in 45 percent of all districts.

The persistence of divided government will not be reversed until the voting public is ready to recognize its high costs. The last six years of deadlock over domestic and foreign policy can serve to bring that lesson home.

As Cassius might have put it, the fault, dear voters, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are ticket-splitters.

The writer, who was counsel to President Carter, is a lawyer. He contributed this to The New York Times.



Raise taxes? 'Over my dead body!'

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Russia 'No Threat'

MOSCOW — The Moscow Gazette, in an article [on Nov. 26] upon relations between England and Russia, invites England to abandon her blind jealousy of Russia respecting India, and adds that a thorough understanding upon all questions would be beneficial. "It is not Russia," says the journal, "but Germany, who is a dangerous competitor to England both by land and sea. Russia seeks no enlargement of territory which would be detrimental to England. She threatens nothing and the views attributed to her regarding India are absurd."

1912: Relief at the Curb

PARIS — Complaints on the part of the public of the annoyance caused by clothes being splashed with mud from street vehicles are at present engaging the attention of both the London and Paris Municipal Councils. In Paris, M. Touny, chief of the municipal police, has issued instructions that the police must in future take action in cases where shop windows or the clothes of foot passengers are soiled by passing vehicles.

1937: A Basis for Peace

LONDON — Great Britain's desire for political appeasement was emphasized tonight [Nov. 26] by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech obviously designed for consumption in Berlin, Paris and the lesser capitals of Central Europe. With diplomats wondering whether the British government is about to use its influence on France to obtain approval of a "horse trade" with Herr Hitler, Sir John Simon took care to point out that Britain's policy in international affairs "is the policy first and foremost of promoting peace by every means in our power." He declared: "Armaments, however necessary, are no substitute for the political appeasement which is the only real basis of peace and is the direct object of all our endeavors."

OPINION

That Certain Morbid Fear Of Hearing a Communist

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — As Americans celebrate at Thanksgiving time, the nation that is thought of as a generous one, optimistic, open. It is the self-confident country that Thomas Jefferson had in mind when he said in his first inaugural: "If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

But there is another strain running through American history. It is a morbid fear of opposing views, a paranoia about those who are different. A 19th-century example was the Know-Nothing movement, preaching hatred of Catholics and foreigners. In this century the great fear is of communism.

The paranoid streak showed up recently in the hasty abandonment of plans to have the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, address a joint session of Congress. Reason and logic were trampled in the rush to dispel the specter of a Communist on the rostrum. Representative Dick Cheney, a Wyoming Republican, said, "Addressing a joint meeting of Congress is a high honor, one of the highest honors we can accord anyone." The honor, many suggested, should be reserved for foreign statesmen with humane and democratic values. A fine ideal. But it has not exactly been the rule.

The elder Anastasio Somoza, the Nicaraguan dictator, addressed the House and Senate (separately, as was



How Senator Helms planned to stop Gorbachev from speaking to Congress.

lieve that freedom lost the debate. But America has never been altogether a Jeffersonian country, and the recurrent "Red" scares over the last 70 years have made it even less of one. The temptation is always there for politicians to use the Communist brush, because the tactic of fear works so well. Just say the word and politicians run in the opposite direction — even a congressman as intelligent as Mr. Cheney, who was President Gerald Ford's White House chief of staff.

Fear of being called pro-Communist marred the congressional hearings on

the Iran-contra affair. Members of the committees were afraid to put tough questions to Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, as some now admit, because he came on in the guise of an anti-Communist hero. Here was the exemplar of the paranoid style, with his fantasies of single-handed combat against the Red menace, asserting without real challenge that the end justified any means; lying, cheating, killing.

Most Americans, I am convinced, would in the end reject the view that the country must abandon its own princi-

ples in order to fight communism. They would believe that confidence in freedom is the best way to carry on what is, after all, a contest of ideas.

But this belief in freedom is overwhelmed by the voices of fear. To change that — to bring America back to the path of Jefferson — will require high leadership. It will not come from Ronald Reagan, who just last month expressed nostalgic regard for the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In this as in so many things we can only wait in hope.

The New York Times

A Matter of Clear Thinking: What We 'Know' Does Hurt

By David Glidden

RIVERSIDE, California — It is the inevitable consequence of student-faculty contact: A young woman approached me after class, embarrassed by what she had to tell me, something too personal to discuss on campus. I agreed to meet her at a local coffeehouse. There, she confessed what was on her mind: "You were once a Cheyenne warrior in a previous existence, and I nursed

increase the danger of their ignorance. Lately, hundreds of thousands of Americans have been worrying about what has gone wrong with higher education, worrying enough to put Allan Bloom's "The Closing of the American Mind" and E.D. Hirsch's "Cultural Literacy" on the best-seller lists.

Mr. Bloom tells a story about what went wrong in the stratosphere of Germanic philosophy and its alleged malign influence on U.S. universities. Mr. Hirsch composes a list of things every American should know. The trouble is, even if both were right, they would be wrong. It is not what we do not yet know that is the problem; it is all the false things that we already believe.

MEANWHILE

you back to health after you'd been wounded by an arrow through your heart." The only response that I could think of was to thank her.

This was a serious student, quite proficient at deciphering Plato for me and whatever informational tasks her other courses required of her. She was also quite convinced that she had lived other lives. Nothing that she might have learned in biology about how neurons grow and memory works could have persuaded her that it is physically impossible to carry memories over from another life.

There might be something specifically Californian about incidents such as this, they testify to a certain persistence of irrationality among people everywhere.

Socrates said that learning was first and foremost a process of discovering what it is we wrongly thought we knew, of exposing ignorance before going on to knowledge. Merely adding bits of wisdom to a mass of foolishness will not make people wiser. It will only

Taking such an approach to higher education would be to go in the opposite direction from that of Mr. Bloom and Mr. Hirsch, who would rather teach us what to think. Learning how to think requires a rigorous form of training that should begin long before students reach college age, before it is too late to break through prejudices.

Critical thinking is a technique that also requires the active participation of teacher and student, one-on-one. Instead of pronouncements made and memorized, insight is achieved one step at a time, after honest mutual confrontation.

Secretary of Education William Bennett has said that classroom education can just as easily involve large numbers, such as are to be found in Japan. That might be true if American society were so monolithic that first assumptions were more or less uniform, or if education were just a matter of conveying facts onto an already clean slate. But this cannot be so once minds are filled with half-truths and prejudices, with so many false beliefs. Otherwise ignorance persists alongside what we know.

There once was a popular U.S. television program called "College Bowl," in which academic teams competed over the facts that each knew, spitting them out just as a well-programmed computer might. It created the dangerous illusion that this was all that education consisted of: that you go to school to learn things from an encyclopedic list, that you do not first need to purge yourself of false beliefs. That illusion persists, and destroying it would be a much more costly matter than merely adding to the facts that we all should know, for it would require first learning how to think.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In the Gulf War, Apply Pressure to All Who Resist Peace

Four months have elapsed since the passage by the UN Security Council of Resolution 598, calling for a cease-fire in the war that has raged for more than seven years between Iran and Iraq. Despite the near-universal condemnation of this war, and irrespective of threats made to Iran from time to time of an arms embargo, the Islamic Republic has remained adamant, vowing to continue the war unless the Security Council addresses the question of determining who was responsible for starting it.

Resolution 598 seems to favor Iraq, in that it calls on Iran to accept a cease-fire and a return to the borders agreed in a treaty with Iraq in 1975, a treaty

which Iraq unilaterally abrogated in September 1980. Under the resolution, any negotiation of a new treaty encompassing negotiations would be preceded by a cease-fire and a withdrawal of troops to the 1975 boundaries.

While there is no doubt that the Islamic government has clear purposes — those of its survival and the exportation of its so-called revolutionary doctrine — in continuing the war, Resolution 598 has given the government the excuse it has sought to continue its warmongering. Although the people of Iran long for an end to this unpopular war, there are strong feelings among all classes that an unjust peace must not be imposed.

A direct result of recent international pressures has been to consolidate wide support inside Iran on nationalistic grounds, not to reject peace but to reject an unjust refusal by other nations to consider the legitimate concerns of the Iranian nation. Unfortunately, the usurper of these true sentiments is none other than the Khomeini regime, which has never really been interested in peace.

If there is a genuine desire for peace, it is not illogical to play into the hands of those uninterested in ending the war? For the sake of peace, could not international pressure also be applied on Iraq to accept a cease-fire in place, coupled with a promise of justice for the people of Iran? This would serve to isolate those who do not wish to have peace at any price.

MEHRDAD KHONSARI,
Chairman, Friends of Iran,
London.

Travel Ideas for Will

Regarding "For Gorbachev's U.S. Visit, Try This Didactic Itinerary" (Nov. 17): George F. Will's "itinerary" for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to America would, indeed, be a learning experience. Even if Mr. Gorbachev doesn't make the trip, Mr. Will should — for a chance to reconsider his opinions of what makes America "great."

In California, Mr. Will could attempt to explain the basic ideological difference between the United States' bout with wartime bigotry (the "short-lived

apostasy from national principles," as he labels the Japanese-American relocation camps) and, say, Nazi Germany's in the SDI lab, he can see how Ronald Reagan would inflict terrestrial closed-mindedness on outer space.

Next, he should visit the Great Plains, where a considerable portion of America's "un collectivized grainery" avoids foreclosure by selling wheat to the Soviet Union. (He should ride the train so he can consider the brutality with which thousands of Chinese and Irish immigrants were exploited to conquer the American West.) He could stop in White Sands, New Mexico, to see where the United States made good on the atomic threat: he could talk to an American Indian, the U.S. equivalent to the Soviet Union's uprooted Tatars.

On second thought, perhaps Mr. Will should stay in his Washington office. A trip like this one might reveal that the differences between the United States and the "evil empire" are not as vast as he would have them.

CAROLYN NELSON,
Tübingen, West Germany.

Does Mr. Will expect the head of the Soviet Communist Party to condemn official history, his country, and most Soviet accomplishments, simply to appease American sensibilities? Mikhail Gorbachev was not celebrating the 70th anniversary of totalitarianism," as Mr. Will seems to think, but the 70th anniversary of a revolution in which the Russian people rose up against a monarchy, just as the Americans had 140 years earlier.

Rather than giving Mr. Gorbachev a didactic itinerary for the United States, I think we should give Mr. Will one for the rest of the world. He should start in Latin America, where I understand that President Ronald Reagan is making the U.S. version of official history.

JOSHUA B. KRETCHMAR,
Paris.

There are other itineraries that Mr. Will could suggest for Mr. Gorbachev. A tour of New York, for instance, might conceivably include parts of Harlem and the haunts of homeless whites.

MICHAEL MAEGRAITH,
Stuttgart.

A Violation of Trust

In "For Some Israelis, the Good News Turns Out to Be No News" (Nov. 7), Thomas L. Friedman correctly notes the relief Israelis feel as a result of the peace any quiet provided by the Israel Broadcasting Authority strike. But he fails to mention the lesson that should be learned from the strike.

For months Israelis have been victimized by disruptive TV and radio job actions. This has resulted in complete apathy by the public to the cause of those responsible for the disruptions. When public employees violate the public's trust by exploiting their monopoly, they cannot expect to receive the support of their victim.

BRUCE HURWITZ,
Jerusalem.

Correction

The name of Paul Lendvai, director of Radio Austria International, was misspelled in his Nov. 20 opinion column and in a letter to the editor on Nov. 26.

The writer, a philosophy professor at the University of California, Riverside, contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

NOTES ON A CENTURY

When a Great Headline Writer Met the Challenge of Hiroshima

The author was this newspaper's night editor from 1945 until he returned to the staff of the New York Herald Tribune in 1949. He later worked at Colliers and Look before becoming an executive producer with CBS. There, he spent 25 years (including five years producing the CBS Evening News with Walter Cronkite) before retiring in 1980. He lives in New York.

By Leslie Midgley

In the summer of 1945 I had the good fortune to be employed as night editor of a small daily newspaper published in Paris. Small in size, that is, it was a giant in the business of reporting the news.

And 1945 was a wonderful year for news: Franklin D. Roosevelt died... the Nazis surrendered in Europe... history's first atomic bomb was exploded... Japan was beaten in the Pacific. What a time to be putting out a newspaper!

About that atomic bomb story...

We were a small band of serious and — forgive me — expert journalists working until the wee hours each night at 21 Rue de Berri, then headquarters of the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

On August 7, a story began moving over the wires about a devastating bombing raid on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. With the war in Europe over, the full attention of America's military power was diverted to the Pacific and there had been many huge air attacks against Tokyo and other cities. But this one was different.

In a statement released at the White House that day the bomb was described as producing 2,000 times the destructive power of the largest device ever used before.

"It is an atomic bomb," the statement said. "It is a



Atom bomb page one, August 1945.

harnessing of the basic power of the universe. The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosened against those who brought the war to the Far East.

We fancied ourselves smart-enough editors. But what was this stuff about the power of the universe? We got to work. I rewrote everything I could get from our Washington bureau and the wires into a long roundup story. But the finest work that night was done by Frank Webb, the best copyreader on the New York staff, who had been among the first people to get the Paris paper going again after the Germans had been driven out.

Although we had some desk help from the excellent Stars and Stripes staffers who shared our building and moonlighted for cognac money, Frank bore most of the copy desk burden. Almost every night he would up at 3 A.M. down in the composing room, scribbling headlines on a batch of copy paper atop one of the makeup dollies. The French printers waiting around him patiently for words they could set into headlines. They didn't know English, but they knew he was very,

very good. The headlines fit.

That night — working on the composing room stone — he came up with this classic: "ATOMIC BOMB REVOLUTIONIZES WAR; HITS JAPAN LIKE 20,000 TONS OF TNT. Secret of Nature Solved To Rain Ruin on Enemy."

Our parent Tribune in New York, The New York Times, and almost every other paper, headlined the "20,000 tons of TNT" because that had been in the official release.

But "Revolutionizes War"? They didn't see it. There had been hundreds of massive bombings and many people, including a lot of correspondents and even some generals, thought this was "just another big bomb." It was, of course, and much, much more.

One of the prewar Herald staff who had showed up again in the Rue de Berri after the liberation was a wonderful bear of a man named Vincent Bugeja, bent over with a scholar's stoop.

"Boo!" was a native of Malta. He was a fine scholar who aspired to the Roman Catholic priesthood.

He entered a Jesuit seminary in England and had almost completed the rigorous seven-year period of training when, as Boo told the story, his superiors circulated a letter notifying all seminarians that they must sign a statement that the theory of evolution was false. Bugeja protested.

Within a few days he was released from his vows and left the seminary.

Physics was one of his hobbies. He knew a lot about it. So when we finished work that night I asked Boo to explain what this was all about.

"I just don't know," he said. "We were taught that if you started an atomic chain reaction there would be no way to control it. I can only conclude that the Americans have found some way of terminating the chain reaction after they have obtained a certain amount of energy from it. It's an enormous event."

"Revolutionizes War" was wonderful.

Maybe we should have said "Revolutionizes Everything."

This is the 39th in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

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The International Herald Tribune announces the International Herald Tribune Centennial Scholarship, to be awarded to an outstanding candidate already admitted to the INSEAD MBA Program.

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☐ Working knowledge

Standard of English: ☐ Fluent ☐ Rusty

☐ Working knowledge

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Venetians Seeking Casanova's Return

Venice plans to ask Czechoslovakia for the remains of Giovanni Giacomo Casanova, the Venetian author and adventurer chiefly remembered for his relentless amorous pursuits. Casanova died in 1798 in the castle of Waidheim in Dux, a small town near Bratislava.

The man behind the idea is Augusto Salvadori, the city tourism director known mainly for waging a war on "sleeping bag tourists." A Rome daily, *La Repubblica*, said Mr. Salvadori hoped Casanova's remains would arrive in time for Carnival in February. The newspaper said negotiations already were under way, but a spokesman for Mr. Salvadori's office said: "It is only the germ of an idea; nothing has been done about it."

In Casanova's lifetime, the Venice city fathers did not appreciate his activities. He was denounced as a sinner and sentenced to five years in prison, but he managed to escape. He made the rounds of the courts of Europe and spent his final years as a librarian for Count von Waldstein.

Bulgaria to Offer More Candidates

Bulgaria plans to change its electoral law, allowing for an unlimited number of candidates, according to the BTA press agency. The project is in line with other recent changes announced by Todor Zhivkov, the country's leader, to streamline the bureaucracy and allow people a greater say in local government.

Public organizations and workers' groups would be allowed to nominate their own candidates for public office on regional and local levels. This will promote "more competitiveness and openness in the selection of candidates," the press agency said. Under the present system, only candidates nominated by the Communist Party are eligible.

The winner will have to obtain more than 50 percent of the vote



FROM GREEN LINE TO BERLIN WALL — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon standing on a balcony of the Reichstag, the old parliament building overlooking the Berlin Wall, on Thursday. The Lebanese president is on a two-day visit to West Berlin.

if more than half of the electorate takes part in the voting. The phrasing implied that the habitual mandatory voting might be abolished. BTA did not say when the changes would be enacted.

In August, Bulgaria passed a law transforming the country's 28 districts into nine regional administrative units and abolished or merged several government ministries and departments.

Around Europe

Queen Elizabeth II has opened two of Britain's oldest and highest orders of chivalry to nonroyal women. They are the Order of the Garter, the most respected order of chivalry in England, and its Scottish equivalent, the Order of the Thistle. British press reports speculated that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would be the first woman outside royalty to be appointed to the Order of the Garter. Buckingham Palace declined comment. The queen is sovereign of the orders, and the only other female members were foreign royals.

The Wannsee Villa in West Berlin, which housed the 1942 conference at which Nazi officials decided on the "final solution of the Jewish question," will be turned into a memorial and education center. The building will be used to document the conference and the Holocaust, in which six million Jews died. It also will house libraries and be available for meetings. Heinz Gassner, a Nazi death camp survivor and a chief spokesman for the 6,300 Jews in West Berlin, said he and others had had to campaign for more than 20 years to persuade the city authorities to turn the villa into a memorial. A city spokesman said the building would be ready by 1990.

Almost one-quarter of French ski lifts, inspected after two accidents last winter in which six people died and more than 100 were injured, were faulty, according to the French transportation minister, Jacques Douffaigne. Checks made on ski lifts and cable cars showed that 170 of 795 single-cable lifts were seriously defective. Faulty concrete foundations

were found on 15 lifts. Mr. Douffaigne said one accident would be put in charge of all ski-lift safety in France, in an effort to prevent a repetition of the accidents last year, when no single government bureau was responsible for safety.

Sweden's image abroad has not changed despite recent scandals, according to a government committee investigating state contributions to information campaigns and cultural exchanges. The committee's report included a supplement in which 17 prominent Swedes related how their foreign friends saw the country. "Sweden's reputation abroad is intact," said Erland Josephson, a Swedish actor. "We have funny drinking habits, we celebrate gently and then commit suicide after paying a dreadful amount of tax." Sweden has been shaken by several scandals in the last two years, including illegal arms sales to blacklisted countries by the arms group Bofors, and the unsolved murder of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

—SYTSKE LOOLLEN

French Party Leaders Back Fund Reform

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Pressured by accusations of shady finances, France's major political party leaders vowed Thursday to work for new laws limiting campaign expenditures and subjecting political fund raising to increased public scrutiny.

The party heads declared their readiness to reform in connection with an unusual conference called by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Chirac called the conference in response to a spreading public perception that under-the-table financing of French political parties and candidates has grown considerably in recent years to keep pace with rising costs of running for office.

Effective laws to require an accounting of personal and political funds would mark a departure in French political life. Parties and politicians in France traditionally have kept secret their financial backing, and many people have long assumed that underhanded fund raising is part of the system.

Political figures predicted that laws on personal financial disclosure and campaign expenditures might be passed before the presidential elections in the spring. But they judged as highly remote the possibility that party finances, the

area where most abuse is said to occur, would be subjected to public or judicial controls anytime soon.

Several dozen reform proposals on party finances, including suggestions for public funding or open accounting, have languished in Parliament over the years. Concern over the issue has increased in recent months, however, particularly in the atmosphere of public distrust created by a series of reported political scandals.

President François Mitterrand called for reforms as part of his denial of a declassified Defense Ministry report saying that Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party might have received kickbacks on illegal sales of artillery shells to Iran in 1984 and 1985, when the Socialists were in power.

Some members of Mr. Chirac's government asserted that Mr. Mitterrand had appealed for financial reforms only to divert attention from charges of responsibility in the Iranian arms sales.

Nevertheless, Mr. Chirac's obliged to take up the challenge and called in leaders of his own Rally for the Republic party; its conservative coalition partner, the Union for French Democracy; the Socialist Party; the Communist Party; and the rightist National Front.

Jacques Toubon, the secretary-

general of the Rally for the Republic, or RPR, said that his party was seeking "transparency, limits on expenditures and legalization of resources."

Mr. Toubon said in a statement: "The RPR considers it is necessary to adopt, before the end of the year and to put into effect without delay, dispositions that can concern the presidential election: declaration of personal wealth, ceiling and controls on expenditures, budget contributions and private donations."

The Communist Party leader, Georges Marchais, said that the meeting had produced "declarations of good intentions," but he added, "When you get down to concrete issues, things become more difficult."

A statement issued by Mr. Chirac's office said that another meeting would be held within two weeks for further discussions on what could be done. It said nothing about what Mr. Chirac himself thought should be done.

Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the industry and education minister in the former Socialist government and a member of Parliament who is also the mayor of Belfort, said Wednesday that the subject was delicate because city hall contracts and large government purchases

are widely used in France to raise party funds.

A frequent method at the local level, he said, is to have a would-be contractor order a fictitious study from a friend of the mayor's party, with the cost usually a small percentage of the contract. Payment for the study then is divided, with a third to the local party apparatus, a third to the national party officers and a third to the study's authors, he said.

British Arrest Soldier in Berlin

The Associated Press

BERLIN — British military policemen went to East Berlin and arrested a British soldier who was trying to smuggle an East German woman and her child into West Berlin by hiding them in the trunk of his car. Diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the incident occurred Nov. 13 when the soldier, who was based in West Berlin, was stopped by the East German police. The British was in full uniform and driving a car with Allied license plates. The sources said the British were called in and the soldier arrested. The woman and child were turned over to East Germans.

In Asia, AIDS Frankness Can Be Elusive

Reuters

MANILA — Some Asian governments have been keeping quiet on the extent of AIDS in their countries for fear it might scare away tourists, doctors and other experts said Thursday.

"Some of these countries are playing very cool," said Dr. Jean-Pierre Allain, head of Medical Research at Abbott Laboratories, Chicago. "They're afraid of scaring people away."

Nations in Asia and the Pacific are said to have less than 2 percent of the 64,000 known acquired immune deficiency syndrome cases worldwide.

But scientists and doctors at an international congress in Manila on AIDS in the region said privately they thought that number was misleading.

Dr. Allain, whose French-U.S. research team evolved a new early warning test that could signal when a person carrying the AIDS virus is about to develop the disease, said he had been told during a recent visit that Malaysia had several AIDS cases, despite its official report to the World Health Organization that it only had one.

Malaysian health officials told him the number was "classified," he said.

Dr. Reinhard Kurth of the Paul Ehrlich Institute in Frankfurt said some of the low number of AIDS cases reported in Asia were incorrect.

Thailand's report to WHO that it had only 11 cases of AIDS was "absolutely nonsense," Dr. Kurth said.

The Bangkok government says it is not hiding anything. It said in September it was setting up a special Health Ministry committee to track the spread of the fatal disease and the Red Cross said it would test all blood donations for the virus.

Indonesia says it has had three AIDS cases so far, but the official Antara news agency said two months ago more suspected cases had been found on the resort island of Bali. It said doctors had been reluctant to publish their findings.

"A lot of (Asian) governments have been reluctant to put too much emphasis on AIDS," said Charles Seay, head of Infinitas Plus, specialist medical conference organizers who arranged the Manila meeting.

Most countries in the region have assured WHO that they would report all AIDS cases.

The organization says it is satisfied they are now being candid, though some were slow to come forward in the beginning.

Some Western experts said the problem was not that governments were hiding anything but that they were not looking hard enough. Asian and Western health officials agree there are other important reasons that the number of reported AIDS cases in the area is so low.

Developing countries lack funding for AIDS testing and health officials lacking the necessary expertise may encounter AIDS victims without realizing it.

The AIDS virus attacks the body's immunity system against cancers and other fatal infections.

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WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

- Poland's Restoration Team
- Feltsman's U.S. Debut
- Playwright Caryl Churchill

CRITICS' CHOICE

MILAN

La Scala Opening

Verdi is the usual fare for the traditional Dec. 7 opening of the opera season at the Teatro alla Scala, but this year it is "Don Giovanni," a celebration of the 200th anniversary of Mozart's masterpiece. Riccardo Muti will conduct and the production is in the hands of Giorgio Strehler. Thomas Allen and José Van Dam will alternate in the title role (nine more performances are scheduled through December) and Van Dam and Claudio Desderi will share the role of Leporello.

PARIS

New Magazine for Collectors

L'Objet d'Art, a magazine devoted to Old Master painting and the decorative arts before 1950, has just gone on sale. Backed by the publishers of the successful Beaux Arts magazine launched four years ago, the new publication is more specialized and sets its sights on an older age group and on serious collectors. Unlike art magazines that offer a mix of ancient and contemporary art, L'Objet d'Art strives to be resolutely unmodern, and to explore its subjects in lavishly illustrated detail.

Egyptian Artist's Delicacy

The Egyptian sculptor and painter Adam Henin had a precocious intuition of the possibilities of art when he was taken to the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities in Cairo for the first time at the age of 8. The delicate inflection of each plane that is so typical of the sculpture of the Pharaonic period provided him with an aesthetic criterion that he constantly applies in his own work. In the present show sculptures are mingled with abstract paintings on papyrus, which are marked by an exceptional and radiant warmth. Henin is a unique case in contemporary art because, while he is open to contemporary values, he is above all solicited by the desire to recapture the deep and wordless intuition that first came to him in early childhood. In this way, too, he resolves the difficult problem of identity that so often hampers Third World artists when they work in a Western idiom. Adam Henin, Centre Culturel Egyptien, 111 Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris 5. To Dec. 5.

(Michael Gibson)

CHICAGO

Anselm Kiefer Retrospective

A retrospective exhibition of the work of Anselm Kiefer will open at the Art Institute of Chicago Dec. 3, introducing to the U.S. public the full achievement of the 42-year-old German artist. Organized jointly with the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the exhibition will present about 70 works, including paintings, sculpture ("Palette with Wings" shown above), books, photographic pieces and a suite of watercolors. The exhibition runs through January in Chicago, then goes to Philadelphia (March 6-May 1), the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art (June 14-Sept. 11) and the Museum of Modern Art in New York (Oct. 17-Jan. 3, 1989).

STUTTGART

Three by van Manen

"Shaker Loops," a new ballet by Hans van Manen set to music by John Adams, will have its first performance by the Stuttgart Ballet Nov. 29 as part of a triple-bill of works by the Dutch choreographer. Also on the program are "Bits and Pieces," to music by David Byrne and Brian Eno, a Stuttgart premiere, and a work already in the company repertoire, "Corps," set to Berg's Violin Concerto. Sets and costumes for all three works are by Kees Dekker, and Ashley Lawrence will conduct the Adams and Berg scores.

ZURICH

Edward Munch Retrospective

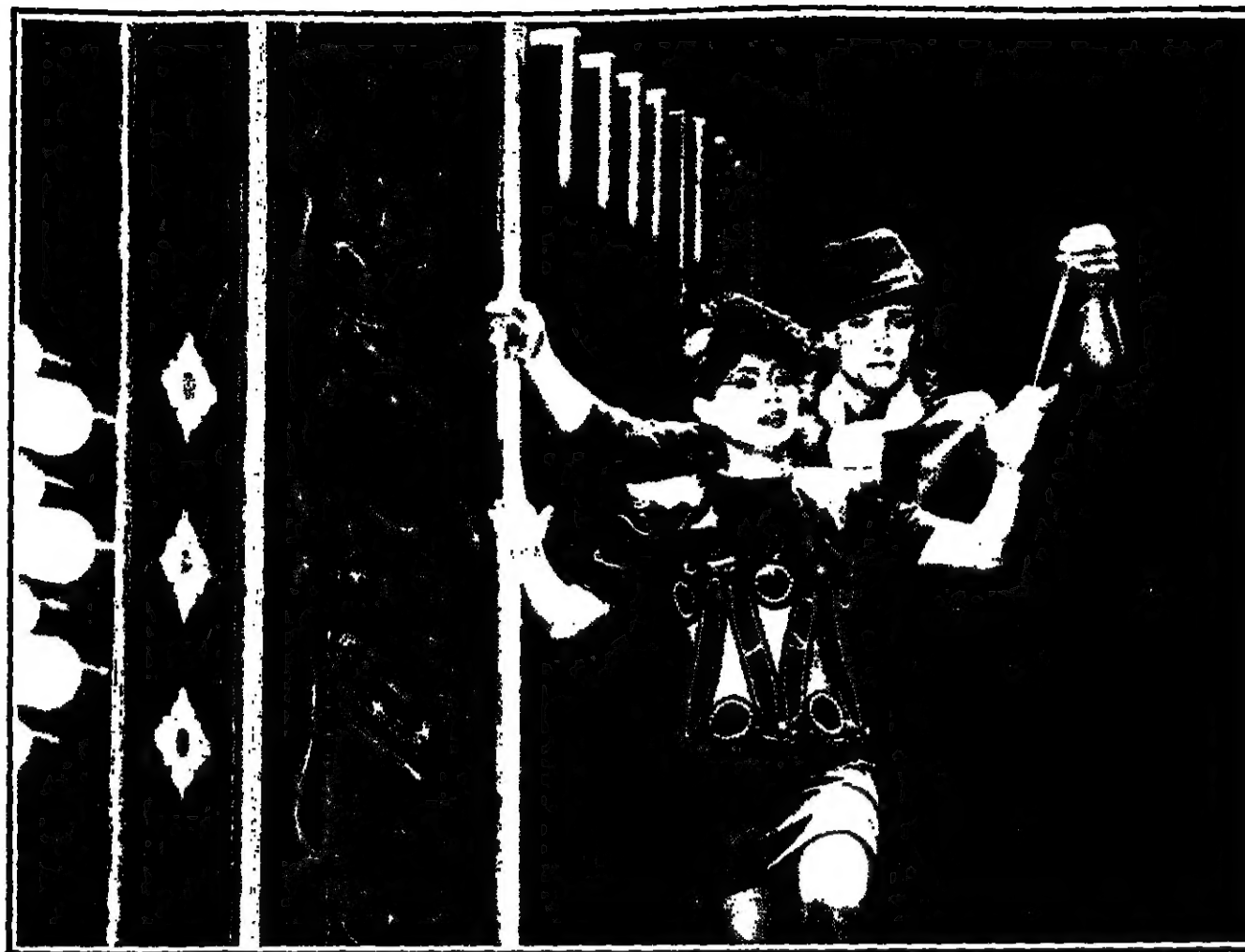
"The Cry," Edward Munch's best-known work, is the stuff of which all fears are made. The Norwegian artist (1863-1944) drew from his own torment: The loss of his mother when he was 5, the death of his sister at 13, his father's helplessness, unhappy love affairs all fed his attempt to paint the range of human emotions. From his grief came masterpieces such as "The Sick Child" (above). Happier memories are evoked by scenes of young bathers, views of 19th-century Paris, where he studied and was influenced by Seurat and Caillebotte. There are the portraits of women he loved, and of friends such as August Strindberg, as well as many self-portraits, from the young dandy smoking a cigarette to the ghostly, hollow-eyed figure wandering around his lakeside home near Oslo. At the Kunsthhaus, Zurich until Feb. 14.

(Mavis Guinand)

NEW YORK

Art and Antiques Center

Place des Antiquaires, the new international center for fine arts and antiques, opened on Nov. 18 at 125 East 57th Street with a gala benefit for the Metropolitan Opera House and a complementary exhibition. "L'Art et l'Opera," of rare opera costumes, photographs and memorabilia from the archives of the Met. Place des Antiquaires rabfika from the archives of Asia as well as the houses dealers from Europe and Asia as well as the United States, and aims, says director Judith Applegate, to "present superb collections... the finest under one roof in America." There are two concourse levels of galleries, shops and exhibition halls, occupying 50,000 square feet in a new office tower.



Above, "Maria de Buenos Aires"; top right, the Houston production of "Porgy and Bess"; right, Martine Dupuy as Adalgisa in the Opéra's "Norma."



What Makes Opera? A Wider Definition

by David Stevens

OPERA as a genre is enjoying a popularity that would have seemed inconceivable a generation ago, when the mere word "opera" evoked the idea of an elitist, exotic, hybrid and irrational entertainment that had its followers but scared away a larger, popular audience. Now, not only is the mainstream of the repertoire from Mozart through Puccini thriving, but the whole field is expanding to include long-forgotten areas of operatic endeavor and new ones, to embrace works that not so long ago were excluded from the opera house by definition, and contemporary composers who until recently would not have been caught dead within its precincts.

The Baroque and early music revival has reclaimed a host of magnificent works that can be made to speak to new audiences and are enjoying astonishing popularity. The thirst for novelties has brought back 19th-century and early-20th-century rarities from Weber to Weill. Central European opera companies have long admitted the American musical to the opera wing of the repertoire, and even if Stephen Sondheim has not always set Broadway on fire, the New York City and the English National operas have found room for him. The minimalist composer Philip Glass has emerged from New York's SoHo and experimental theater to become highly successful at getting commissions from European opera houses, and at filling those houses.

What kind of definition of opera would be necessary to cover some of the season's recent events in or within striking distance of Paris? The safest one might be a sweeping one, say, that opera is just about anything that requires the resources of an opera company to perform — voices, orchestra, chorus, dancers, technical support of all kinds.

Bellini's "Norma," now in a new production at the Paris Opéra, fits handily into any mainstream definition. "Porgy and Bess" back in Europe in the Houston Grand Opera's pioneering production; has pretty much won recognition as the opera Gershwin said it was. And the northern city of Tourcoing has just been the site of a new bridgehead, an "opera-tango" called "Maria de Buenos Aires," whose composer, Astor Piazzolla, has a musical past that includes 25 years of playing in Buenos Aires cabarets, studies in Europe with Nadia Boulanger and Hermann Scherchen, and is the author of music that has made him a controversial (in Buenos Aires) renovator of the tango.

Piazzolla has in common with Gershwin that they sought to marry Old World form with New World content, art music and popular, and in common with Brecht and Weill that "Maria" and "Threepenny Opera" and "Mahagonny" portray a world of nocturnal, urban low life, of bordellos, gigolos, prostitutes and their protectors. "Maria de Buenos Aires" started out in 1968 as a "little opera," with a text by Horacio Ferrer, that ran for four months in Buenos Aires in concert form and was saved from oblivion by a recording. It employed two singers, a speaker, and Piazzolla at the head of a 10-piece orchestra. A frequent member of the audience was Jacobo Romero, who with Jorge Zulueta forms a team that under the name Grupo Acción

Instrumental has produced a string of strange but ingenious quasi-operatic collages — usually original texts to which existing music is adapted, often in unexpected, not to say bizarre, ways. ROMANO was taken with "Maria," and some years later tried to get Piazzolla to agree to a scenic version. (By this time Romano, Zulueta and Piazzolla were all living in Europe.) The composer resisted. "I was afraid of Jacobo and Jorge," he is quoted as saying. "Their work seemed to me a little crazy. Crazy, but full of ideas, and persistent. Piazzolla ended by agreeing, and after a number of false starts the world's first opera-tango reached the stage last Friday at the Atelier Lyrique in Tourcoing — where Baroque opera is the standard fare. For the stage version, Piazzolla and Ferrer expanded music and libretto into 22 short scenes in two acts, a kind of musical fresco of which the tango in various forms is the base. Romano and Zulueta are credited, respectively, with the scenic and musical "adaptation." The number of characters grew and so did the orchestra, with triple strings, string bass, flutes, percussion, piano, electric guitar and a bandoneon — the German-born, Argentine nationalized member of the accordion family now indispensably associated with the tango. The characters are more types than persons. Maria (the splendid mezzo soprano Margarita Zimmermann) is a woman and a kind of incarnation of Buenos Aires; killed by her protector, she returns in ghostly form, undergoes a kind of ethereal conception, and comes full circle by giving birth to another Maria. The part, and the three other women's parts (really multiple roles)

require operatic voices, whereas the men's roles are written in the popular manner of tango singers. The male characters are El Duende, an evanescent yet ubiquitous night spirit, and his sidekick Tito the Tangoist; Gorgio Portezzo ("swallow of the port"), Maria's melancholy first lover (Hernán Salinas, whose warmly rough baritone is richly evocative), and Gato Ricardo (Maria's protector-killer, a danced role taken by Gigi Caciuleanu, who also did the stylized choreography for other sequences). Bruno Pizzamiglio, Italian-born and Argentine-trained, was the conductor, and the orchestra's sound was dominated by the virtuosic bandoneon of Juan José Mosalini, a Paris-resident Argentine composer.

For the set, Zulueta (who played piano in the orchestra and doubled as designer) conceived a stage-filling bandoneon that opened in its folds and at its extremities, a kind of musical Pandora's box that Romano's staging manipulated to let the characters materialize and vanish with almost spooky suddenness. Puccini's costumes evoked a million of swank tangoes. In a program interview, Piazzolla expresses the hope that he has made a successful marriage of two musical forms and two cultures, and reports that the Teatro Colón in Buenos Aires is interested in it. The tango is limited in its origins and format — which accounts for the need to rely on short scenes of almost cinematic speed — but it can be of potent expressive power. Ferrer's text is said to be written in a highly personal argot, but incomprehensibility of textual detail has never fatally damaged an opera's chances. If "Maria de Buenos Aires," despite telling and poetic moments, seemed to add up to less than the sum of its fascinating parts, it may have been because of a certain intellectualized typing of characters or of stylistic shifts between reality and dream (the ghost convent, the circus of analysts, the marionette bordel). Or maybe the passage of time will prove otherwise. But opera is a complicated machine that often does not work as well as it should, despite the superior parts that may go into it, and it is not always apparent why. That, to one degree or another, was also evident in the Paris stagings of "Porgy and Bess" and "Norma." The Houston production, now almost a

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Clint Eastwood Celebrates Charlie Parker

by Mike Zwerin

THE SCENARIO for the film titled "Bird" currently being directed and produced by Clint Eastwood ends with the graffiti "Bird Lives!" scrawled on a New York wall. Bird was Charlie Parker and it was scrawled on many walls after his death. It was a defiant ring to it and Bird does indeed live.

We can expect a lot of high-flapping words to be printed about "Bird," which winds up shooting next week and is scheduled for mid-1988 release. "Will Clint Eastwood make Charlie Parker fans' day?" has already appeared. In "Celebrating Bird," his American Book Award winner, Gary Giddins writes that Bird's "life and personality are subjects of great passion; his women especially are caught in the play, each championing her own gospel."

This subject is not one to treat flippantly. Bird is a subject of great passion; no laughing matter. But laughter is serious business, and genius, no matter how influential, is incomplete without a giggle along the line. Happily, Joel Orlansky's script for the film is about as far from a downer as could be expected from any story about a junkie alcoholic genius wrestling with his demons. The Hasidic wedding trumpeter Red Rodney (born Robert Chudnick) worked

with Bird and Thelonious Monk is included, as is the tour through the segregated South during which Bird passed Rodney as black with the billing "Bluesman Albino Red." And in 1955, when a doctor asked the terminally ill, 34-year-old Bird if he ever drank alcohol, this gargantuan imbibor of a cornucopia of elixirs and powders replied: "Sometimes I take a sherry before dinner."

Bird's wife. It remains to be seen if movie-going Middle America is ready to look at a loving relationship between a black man and a white woman (they had two children together), although Eastwood says he never considered this a problem. The legends whose lives were changed by Bird, particularly people of his race, feel possessive about him. Some are asking why the focus on Red Rodney (played by a Canadian actor, Michael Zelniker) rather than on Miles Davis (Rodney's predecessor in Bird's quintet), on Chan rather than on some of Bird's other (black) women. Several musicians are offended that the movie was written and directed by whites and in general focuses on Bird's relationships with whites.



From left, Tommy Potter, Charlie Parker, Miles Davis at The Three Deuces in New York, 1938.

UT the larger view and continuing relevance of Bird's alienation is part of the persistent alienation of jazz from art music in general. Giddins, whose "Celebrating Bird" is being published in softback in tandem with his one-hour documentary video of the same name, elaborates: "Despite [his] incalculable influence... [Parker's] admirers wonder at the absence of civic honors (statues, streets, parks, stamps), though a more acute absence is that of adequate recognition in studies that purport to evaluate 'serious' music." Although, according to Rodney, Bird could barely notate music and understood harmony principally by instinct, he would insert a phrase of "Alice Blue Gown" in any key at any time in the middle of an improvisation on any tune in honor of a passing lady in a blue gown. Although he had no college degree, Giddins says "he seemed to know something about everything." He was an avid reader, played chess, discussed politics with politicians and science with scientists; he analyzed the works of Arthur Honegger and Igor Stravinsky, he could clean and cook rabbits. The Ukrainian working-class beer drinkers in his neighborhood bar didn't even know he was a musician. Eastwood chose Forest Whitaker ("Platoon," "The Color of Money") for the lead because "he combines pathos with an ingratiating smile." Diane Venora (who once played the role of Hamlet in the New York Shakespeare Festival) is Chan Parker.

PHIL Schaap, a New York disc jockey who has been playing Bird records for an hour a day five days a week since 1981, explains Bird's universality: "He's a bridge to either side of the spectrum. People who would think I'm 'old-fashioned' if I played Count Basie or who might feel left behind by John Coltrane can all agree on Bird." Schaap is also what he calls a "disc-restorer," and was responsible for "wiping off" the rhythm sections on several Bird recordings for the film track ("Just Friends," for one). The soundtrack coordinator, Lenny Niehaus, explains the process: "We were able to isolate Bird's solos and enhance them by using the latest digital technology. Recording quality was not so sophisticated back in the forties and fifties so we could not use the original recordings. We've put new people with Bird's solos — Barry Harris, Ron Carter, Monty Alexander, Ray Brown and Jon Faddis, for example. Some of the younger guys were thrilled to play with Bird for the first time, even posthumously. But all the Charlie Parker solos will be original Bird, and better quality than you've ever

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WEEKEND

A Genteel Playwright Takes On a Veneal World

by Mel Gussow

LONDON — In Caryl Churchill's vitriolic comedy, "Serious Money," greed, corruption and self-interest share equal billing. Veneality is a way of LIFE (an acronym for the London International Financial Futures Exchange). Money is the key to more money — and to power — and on this boardroom battlefield even sex takes a holiday. In one of the play's more absurd scenes, a banker and a businesswoman try to arrange a tryst and find they do not even have time for a quick lunch date in their tightly scheduled, upwardly mobile lives. So they forget sex and return to the stimulation of profit-making in the City.

The play, which begins with a scene borrowed from "The Volunteers, or the Stock Jobbers," a 1692 romp by Thomas Shadwell, is a kind of neo-Restoration comedy of ill manners and strangled morality. For the atargers it offers a crash course in Euro-economics. In London, "Serious Money" has tapped a responsive chord with both the playwright's traditional admirers and those whom she is subjecting to ridicule.

Whether "Serious Money" will repeat its London success when it opens Dec. 3 at the Public Theater is a matter of conjecture. The very Englishness of the play may act against it, as may the stock market specificity of the locale, characters and jargon. One thing is certain: With the crisis on Wall Street, the play could not be timelier.

"Serious Money" ends with the re-election of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the cynical prediction, in song, of "five more glorious years." After Black Monday on Wall Street, the author changed only one line: there is now a reference to prices falling "in the crash."

In America, the interest in Churchill has been whetted by her last three plays to arrive here — "Cloud Nine," "Top Girls" and "Fen." The three plays are widely divergent. In "Cloud Nine" (1981) Churchill mocks the cuckoo land of English colonialism at the same time that she explores the bizarre byways of sexual role-playing. "Top Girls" (1982) describes the hollowess of the modern career woman who, in her climb, emulates the men who have repressed her. "Fen" (1983) is an embittered slice of life depicting the desperation and suppressed passions of women forced to become slaves to the land and to the men in their lives.

WHAT they have in common is a fierce sense of fair play, a fervid social consciousness that caters to no special interest. Though socialism and feminism are of primary concern to the author, she is neither a polemicist nor a proselytizer. In fact, one of the ironies of "Top Girls" is that none of the heroines is really heroic, least of all the career woman at the center. In her plays, Churchill is striking at deeper issues, such as the corruptive power of ownership and a collective view of history that breaks through barriers of time, class and gender.

Churchill, 49, has been writing plays for almost 30 years. But, beginning with "Cloud Nine," she has been consolidating her position as one of the most original and daring of contemporary playwrights. Her work offers a defiant answer to anyone who thinks that women writers can be pigeonholed. Churchill is as strong-willed and as earthy as any of her male colleagues and more willing than



Caryl Churchill with her latest play.

many of them to challenge theatrical tradition. This, combined with her dazzling sense of theatricality, has moved her into the front ranks of her profession.

"She's a dramatist whose moment has come," says Max Stafford-Clark, artistic director of the Royal Court Theatre in London. He directed "Top Girls" and "Serious Money" in America and England in an exchange program between the Royal Court and the Public Theater. "Caryl is coming to terms with Thatcher's effect on women, on people who make money and on the poor. She's constantly exploring and commenting on events as they happen."

Just as her work has its contradictions, Churchill is herself a paradox. Her plays are outrageous, even scandalous and the language, as in "Serious Money," can be scabrous. The playwright, however, is no wild-eyed weird sister, but a genteel woman with a kind of regal reserve. The British director William Gaskill thinks she has a "classic English beauty" — with her graying hair and high cheekbones. Married to a lawyer and the mother of three sons (they are 24, 22 and 17), she has a close circle of friends. Outside of that circle, she is aggressively shy.

One Saturday afternoon last summer, when she and I were having tea in a West End café, she gradually became somewhat revealing. She said that, in her work, she was interested in "power, powerlessness and exploitation; people's longings, obsessions and dreams." I asked her what her obsessions were. After a long pause, she said in a muted voice: "I don't feel consumed with them." But admitted to having "passionate days." That day, for example, before we met, she had spent hours playing a single Bach fugue over and over on the piano, trying to analyze and understand its structure.

With that story tantalizingly in the air, she suddenly announced that it was 5 o'clock and she had to leave in order to look in on "Serious Money" at the late afternoon matinee. Wanting to prolong the talk, I suggested that I might accompany her and watch the show with her from backstage. She was hor-

rified at the idea. "I wouldn't take the responsibility for bringing someone backstage," she said, and then added politely but firmly that she had really talked enough. Momentarily sympathizing with the problems of the interviewer, she said, "I know you want the whole iceberg, not just the tip of it," and suggested, "You could make this article about my dislike of interviews." Then she made a wish. "I want to be either Homer or Anon, one of those people no one says anything about." With the barest glimmer of a smile, Anon rushed off to her hit show.

In her case, withdrawal comes with the territory. The more people want, the less she is prepared to surrender. Earlier in her career, she did sit for questioning, even, on occasion, permitting outsiders to penetrate her home — now as then in the middle-class Islington section of London. Those visits ceased after one reporter was rash enough to mention that there were dirty dishes in her sink. "I don't like having deductions about my life and character drawn from my house," she explains. "It's bad enough having them drawn from my work."

MORE and more she has to field requests from academics analyzing her body of work. "Students doing a thesis will come to me and say, 'Did you know there are babies in all your plays?' or 'The plays have an obsession with time.' Her response: "Oh, yes, well, indeed." She adds as proof of her unpredictability, "There's no baby in 'Serious Money.'" (In point of fact, there are babies in most of her plays — and the works are obsessed with time.)

Although Churchill thrives in a collaborative form of theater, she is, in other respects, a loner. One close friend provides a clue to her behavior: "She's gone through enormous emotional upheaval, out of which the writing comes. I think she tends to get deeply depressed when she's not working. Her life would be enormously stunted without the theater." In her, there would appear to be a dichotomy between family obligations and a

desire for adventure. To a great extent, she finds that adventure in her work, which as much as anything transports her to Cloud Nine. In criticism, one might say that her work is overly intellectual, that it suppresses her emotions and conceals her own point of view.

This sense of propriety, of conforming to expectations, apparently took root early in her childhood. She is the only child of Robert Churchill, who for many years was a cartoonist for the London Daily Mirror and other publications. Her mother was formerly a fashion model. Though the playwright has frequently been quoted as saying she was "infinitely, distantly" related to Sir Winston Churchill, she says she has no proof of such a relationship. Had Sir Winston met his namesake, he might have pigeonholed her, along with Russia, as "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma."

Churchill expressed her interest in theater very early. By the time she was 4, she was making up pantomimes and staging them for the amusement of her parents. She grew up in Montreal, returning to London in the late 1950s in order to study English at Oxford University, where her plays were given student productions. Just out of university, she married David Harter, a promising young lawyer. While keeping house and bringing up the children, she continued to write plays, writing out of whatever domestic calm she could find.

For many years, her creative time was determined by the children's school hours. Necessarily, the plays were short. Later, she characterized this work as "depressed plays about depression."

Clarifying that quote, she says, "I was fed up with the situation I found myself in in the 1960s. I didn't like being a barrister's wife and going out to dinner with other professional people and dealing with middle-class life. It seemed claustrophobic. Having started off with undefined idealistic assumptions about the kind of life we could lead, we had drifted into something quite conventional and middle class and boring. By the mid-'60s, I had this gloomy feeling that when the revolution came I would be swept away."

At the same time, her husband had become dissatisfied with his role as a barrister. He began giving free legal advice in a local legal center. Together they chose a life of genteel poverty and of limited professional aspiration, all of which seemed appropriate to their sense of social responsibility. She began doing research on bad housing conditions, and from that evolved "Owners" in 1972, her first full-length play to be done in London. At its center was an acquisitive landlady, a strong woman as anti-heroine, foreshadowing similar characters in "Top Girls" and other works.

"Owners" was followed by several productions created within an ensemble — at the Joint Stock company and the Monstrous Regiment, a women's theater group — a giant step away from writing short plays at her kitchen table. The Joint Stock method brought the actors, directors and playwright together in a collaborative process. A specific subject would be chosen and, over a period of several weeks, the participants would do field research, bringing their findings back into the workshop. Then the playwright would go off and spend several months writing a play.

Though at first she was self-conscious about such public affiliation, Churchill soon found herself highly stimulated. The first of her plays to emerge from this process was the

1976 "Light Shining in Buckinghamshire," a complex historical epic about the thwarted English revolution of the 17th century. Three years later, the Joint Stock principle was applied to British colonialism. The result, "Cloud Nine," later directed in the United States by Tommy Tune, represented a breakthrough for her.

The playwright has repeatedly returned to the collaborative method, although she also continued to write plays without benefit of ensemble research. One such play, "Top Girls," came out of her own desire to write about women at work. "I thought of calling the play 'Heroines,'" she says, "but I was afraid that one wouldn't see the irony of the title. Perhaps people don't see the irony of calling it 'Top Girls.'"

With "Fen," she was once more at work with Joint Stock, on location interviewing farm workers in the marshy fen country north of London. Though "Fen" and "Serious Money" are totally divergent in setting, style and content, each began as a socio-anthropological study of a way of life, of a tribe that was totally alien to the author before she began the project.

"Serious Money" started with Max Stafford-Clark, who thought that, as a change of pace, the Royal Court should "do a play about rich people instead of one about poor people." Eight actors, the director and Churchill, all of them novices in the financial world, plunged into the business of the city. But she was immediately captivated by the energy on the Royal Exchange, and was soon relishing the adrenalin of trading to the adrenalin of performance. The timing of the project was fortuitous. A month after work began, the so-called Big Bang arrived and the stock market was deregulated. Scandals broke out, including the Guinness affair, in which the beer company, in a takeover maneuver, sought to manipulate the value of its stock. Such events furnished the play with intrigue as well as immediacy.

"Cloud Nine" brought the playwright her first steady income. "Serious Money" may bring Churchill her first serious money. If so, indications are that it will not substantially alter her way of life. The relative lateness of her arrival made her feel that she was 10 years behind her playwrighting contemporaries (such as David Hare and Howard Brenton), but it did not arouse her competitiveness. She has always gone her own way as an artist, even as her work entered the mainstream.

She admits, however, to periods of doubt and discouragement. "I have long spells when I wonder why I am in the theater — that's when I'm not writing a play. I also have occasional spells when I think I'd rather write other things — when I see bad productions of my plays. Equally, the attraction of theater is that plays are not the same every time. They can be done differently by different people and that makes it more exciting. The reason for being in the theater is the pleasure of the medium itself. A painter likes paint; I like working with actors."

Initially she was drawn to theater by the idea of its "density and compression," and she has had no reason to change that perception. "I thought of plays as poetry and novels as prose," she says. "I thought Sophocles and Shakespeare were better than Dickens and Jane Austen. It was the greater thing to do; it was more exciting. That's why I did it, and probably why I still do it."

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Forest Whitaker.

Parker

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heard. The soundtrack will be released as an album.

Niehaus played alto saxophone with Stan Kenton and taught Whitaker how to fake it visually. He has known Eastwood since early days in Fort Ord, California. "Clint was the bartender and bouncer in a non-commercial officers club where I played. He's also a pretty fair piano player. We talked about jazz all the time."

Red Rodney, who plays himself on the soundtrack and was also a consultant, says that Eastwood once told him on the set that "I can't believe I'm in the same room with all you guys. Imagine — a big star saying that. He's made it clear to everyone that he wants authenticity, he doesn't want another 'Billie Holiday Story' fiasco. At the beginning I saw that certain things were not right and finally I got up the nerve to tell Clint about them. The script had us looking like junkies with horns and tails. But we didn't want to be junkies. At the beginning, sure, we may have thought it was the hip thing to do, but after a very short while it became a 24-karat horror. Then the dialogue had no meaning. Bird was a courtly man, he was cursed. Clint took notes and made changes."

"I saw how the Warner Brothers executives were with Clint," Rodney went on. "He's made them hundreds of millions of dollars and if he says jump, they're going to ask how high. Clint Eastwood making this film gives jazz currency. He's putting his money as well as his name in it. People are going to say, well, if he likes it, it must have something."

"Years ago jazz was used in films to represent some sort of negative energy," Eastwood says. "But I hear happy energy coming from Bird. Of course it's not really a film with what you could call a happy ending, but he's been a big influence on me ever since I first heard him when I was 15 in Oakland."

"Somebody like Duke Ellington had as much impact but somehow the mystique grew around Bird. Like with Bix [Beiderbecke], maybe dying young had something to do with it. Bird was a genius who couldn't quite adjust to normal society. He was a dramatic major figure but never capitalized on it. Ellington took his talent to fruition, he became a leader and it was his sound and only he could make it. Bird just let everybody else imitate him. He could not seem to bring all his brilliance together. He burned out. The mystique lingers today. Bird was a one-of-a-kind guy."

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AUSTRIA

VIENNA:
• Albertina (tel: 534.83).
— To Dec. 6: Pablo Picasso lithographs and linocuts 1945-1963, from the collection of the Albertina.

ENGLAND

LONDON:
• Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To Feb. 7: The Edwardian Era: British art and society under the reign of Edward VII (1901-1910) examined in over 700 exhibits including painting and sculpture, examples of the technology of the period, political posters, cinema and photo-journalism.
• Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
— To Jan. 10: Diego Rivera: a retrospective of the Mexican painter's work includes murals, drawings and cubist art works.
• National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
— To Jan. 10: Portraits of European royalty by German-born painter Franz Xaver Winterhalter (1805-1873): 80 works from collections worldwide.
• Imperial War Museum (tel: 735.89.22).
— To Jan. 17: An exhibition of 58 Soviet posters from 1917-1945, in conjunction with the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.
• Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
— To Mar. 6: Age of Chivalry: Art in Plantagenet England 1200-1400. The largest exhibition ever held of English Gothic art: 600 works, including royal jewels, illuminated manuscripts, embroideries, and stained glass.
— To Jan. 3: Manners and Morals — Hogarth and British Painting 1700-1760: 200 works, including more than 30 by Hogarth and early works by Gainsborough and Reynolds.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

PARIS:
• Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Jan. 3: A major retrospective celebrating the centenary of Le Corbusier (1893-1965), with over 350 drawings, 60 models, 300 photographs and diverse art works by the architect.
— To Jan. 11: Lucio Fontana: Sculpture, ceramics and drawings are among 150 works from 1926-1968.
• FNAC Etoile.
— To Jan. 9: Regards croisés: Black and white photographs by Charley G. Cupic.
• Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To Jan. 4: A Fragonard retrospective comprising 350 works — paintings, drawings and engravings — organized in collaboration with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.
— To Feb. 15: Treasures of Celtic Princes: objects from 20 of the best known Celtic burial sites excavated since 1950 in many parts of western Europe.

FRANCE

MUSEE DU LOUVRE (tel: 42.60.39.26).
— To Jan. 11: Regalia: documents and ceremonial objects from the coronation rite of kings in France beginning with Charlemagne.
• Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).
— To Jan. 3: From El Greco to Picasso: 150 paintings including 60 from the Prado representing Spanish art from the 15th-19th century.
• Musée d'Orsay (tel: 45.49.48.14).
— To Jan. 3: Chicago, Birth of a Metropolis, 1872-1922. Architectural drawings and models, photographs, art and objects of design.
• Musée Picasso (tel: 42.71.25.21).
— To Jan. 4: An exhibition of 100 Picasso drawings features works from the artist's surrealist period.
• Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To Jan. 3: The Century of Picasso: Miro, Dali and Gris are among 34 Spanish artists of this century represented in 250 works.

GERMANY

BERLIN:
• Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60).
— To Jan. 3: Alberto Giacometti: a retrospective comprising 110 sculptures, 200 drawings and 40 paintings.
• Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.79).
— To Jan. 10: Triumph and Death of Heroes: history painting with other graphic works, from Rubens to Manet; over 150 works from collections in Europe and abroad.
• DUSSELDORF: (tel: 899.24.60).
• Kunstmuseum (tel: 899.24.60).
— To Jan. 10: A London School: 67 works by six contemporary figurative artists, Francis Bacon, Michael Andrews, Frank Auerbach.

ITALY

FLORENCE:
• Palazzo Castellani (tel: 293.493).
— To Jan. 9, 1988: The Age of Galileo: The Golden Age of Science in Tuscany, illustrates scientific developments centered around the lifetime of Galileo (1564-1642).
• Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13).
— To Jan. 11: A selection of 65 18th century Italian landscape paintings from private Italian collections includes works by Canaletto, Francesco Guardi, Ricciardelli, Bernardo Bellotto, Marco Ricci.
• AMSTERDAM: (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Jan. 3: Dutch Masters of Landscape: a retrospective of 17th c. Dutch landscape painting, with

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LUCIAN FREUD, R.B. KITAJ AND LEON KOSOFF.

HILDESHEIM:
• Roemer-Pelzeus Museum (tel: 1.59.79).
— To Nov. 29: Egypt's Rise to World Power: 300 archaeological treasures from the first 150 years of the New Kingdom (1550-1400 B.C.), including many pieces loaned by other museums.
• MUNICH:
• Haus der Kunst (tel: 22.26.51).
— To Jan. 3: Sculpture From the GDR: 130 sculptures and 60 paintings of sculptures by 51 East German artists from the past 40 years.
• Staatgalerie moderner Kunst (tel: 23.80.50).
— To Jan. 31: The Blue Rider movement illustrated by the drawings and correspondence of painter Franz Marc and the poet Else Lasker-Schüler.

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FLORENCE:
• Palazzo Castellani (tel: 293.493).
— To Jan. 9, 1988: The Age of Galileo: The Golden Age of Science in Tuscany, illustrates scientific developments centered around the lifetime of Galileo (1564-1642).
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— To Jan. 11: A selection of 65 18th century Italian landscape paintings from private Italian collections includes works by Canaletto, Francesco Guardi, Ricciardelli, Bernardo Bellotto, Marco Ricci.
• AMSTERDAM: (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Jan. 3: Dutch Masters of Landscape: a retrospective of 17th c. Dutch landscape painting, with

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
• Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Jan. 3: Dutch Masters of Landscape: a retrospective of 17th c. Dutch landscape painting, with

nearly 100 paintings from 30 European and 20 American museums, by van Goyen, van Ruyssdael, Rembrandt, Albert Cuyp and Meindert Hobbema. (A parallel exhibition of 17th c. Dutch landscape drawings from the Rijksmuseum's collection is also on view).

HERTOGENBOSCH:

• Noordbrabants Museum (tel: 13.38.34).
— To Jan. 10: Van Gogh in Brabant, features 45 paintings and 53 drawings from private collections in Europe and the U.S. and focuses on Van Gogh's work 1881-1885 in his native land.

SPAIN

MADRID:
• Centro de Arte Reina Sofia (tel: 467.5062).
— To Jan. 11: Over 100 works by Joan Miró in Spanish state collections; paintings, drawings, sculpture and graphic works.
• Fundación Juan March (tel: 435.42.40).
— To Jan. 3: 54 works by Mark Rothko from the recent Rothko retrospective at the Tate Gallery in London.

SWITZERLAND

BERN:
• Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.09.44).
— To Jan. 3: Paul Klee — Life and Work: already seen in New York and Cleveland, the only European showing of this exhibition of 300 Klee paintings, aquarelles and drawings.
• GENEVA:
• Musée Rath (tel: 28.56.16).
— To Jan. 31: Art, photographs and documents from the Paris art review Minotaure (1933-39) by artists including André Masson, Cézanne, Picasso, Dali, Tanguy, Max Ernst, Magritte, Man Ray, Braque.

مكتبة التراث

WEEKEND

Assessing Feltsman as Pianist

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — What if, before Alexander Solzhenitsyn arrived in this country in 1976, all we knew of his work was one chapter of "The Gulag Archipelago." Imagine the curiosity, the aura of mystery, the political speculation, the cultural glamour that would have surrounded the publication on these shores of the entire, all but legendary, book.

That improbable scenario is not quite a parallel to Vladimir Feltsman's recent debut recital at Carnegie Hall, but resemblances may be discerned. After winning a couple of international competitions as a teen-ager, the Soviet pianist began what promised to be a major career, only to have it cut short in 1979 when he applied for an emigration visa. The Soviets declared him, in effect, a non-pianist and banned his recordings. One tantalizing record of Chopin Preludes did slip through, but that, following the law of scarcity and value, simply aroused more public interest in the Feltsman drama.

And so, after much diplomatic wire-pulling and privately financed pressure by the producer Norman Gladney and Jewish émigré groups, the 35-year-old pianist was set free in August and came to settle in the United States. Last September he played at the White House, an acknowledgment of his extramusical significance, and in due time he found his way to Carnegie Hall, where he proved almost good enough to justify the publicity firestorm that preceded him.



At Carnegie Hall.

THOUGH in the hierarchy of Soviet-reared pianists Feltsman may not measure up to Sviatoslav Richter or Emil Gilels and cannot really profit from such comparisons, attainment of the next rung down does appear quite possible. There is some irony in the realization that Feltsman may be a more sophisticated musician than either of those titans were at the time of their American debuts. The 1950s vintage of Soviet musicians, having been isolated during decades of war and Cold War, tended to be more innocent of modern scholarship and dogmatically unadventurous in choosing repertoire. Rather than trying to equate Feltsman with such icons, we should measure him against a later generation of Soviet virtuosos. He might turn out to be this decade's Vladimir Ashkenazy. Even that level, of course, is one not many pianists can think about, let alone reach.

It helps to remember that Feltsman is only the most recent of a long succession of Soviet artists to excite the Western public by being withheld from view in one way or another. For all the interest his arrival here has engendered, it cannot match the hungry anticipation with which the musical public awaited the American debuts of Richter, Gilels, David Oistrakh and Leonid Kogan after World War II. In subsequent years, Rudolf Nureyev, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Mstislav Rostropovich, Ashkenazy and other leading Soviet artists either jumped ship or simply drifted away in search of a freer climate and did not return.

All displaced persons, for various reasons,

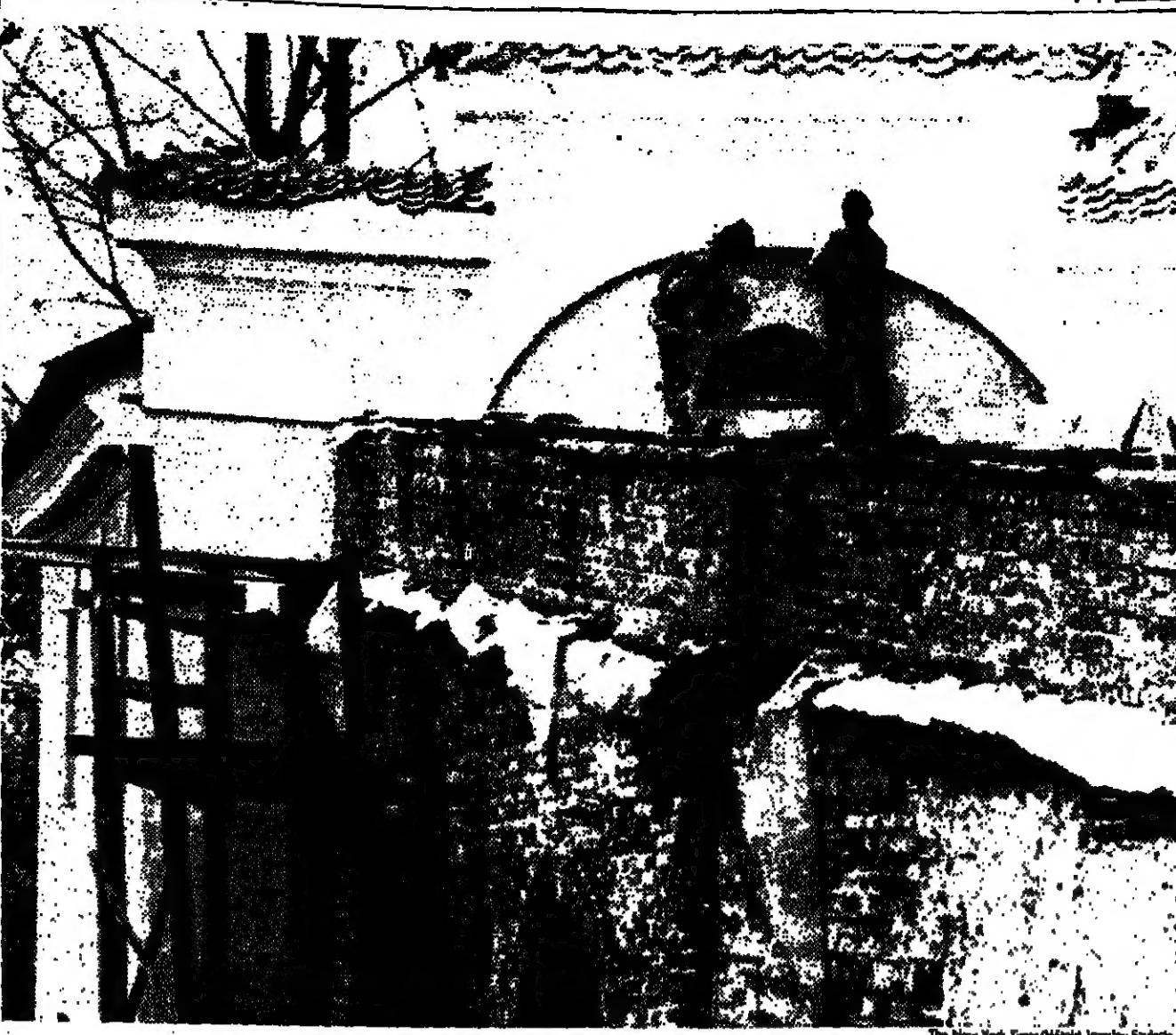
took their place in a robust tradition that extends back at least to the Russian Revolution and its aftermath, when artists by the thousands left for the West, including some with names such as Rachmaninoff, Balanchine, Stravinsky and Horowitz. No culture can afford to be so persistently generous in training and then giving away talent without risking eventual artistic anemia. The Soviet Union is not proving otherwise. The United States and to some extent other Western countries have been more than happy to accept these transfusions of talent, one such being Vladimir Feltsman, at the moment a resident of New Paltz, New York.

In recent years, Soviet policies in respect to Jewish emigration have swung erratically, but a steady flow of musicians to the West has somehow gone on. Although hardly to be compared to the stir caused by Feltsman's eight-year period in coventry and his dramatic release, periodic arrival of displaced musicians has kept the tradition alive. Some, such as the pianist Bella Davidovich or the conductor Semyon Bychkov, quickly carved out prominent places for themselves in America's concert life. Others enjoy a few heady moments of emigre celebrity, play the requisite debut program in New York, tour the community and college circuit for a sea-

son or two and then slip out of general view. Many, if not most, are eventually absorbed into the teaching profession. Probably all, however, remain firmly convinced that they could have had Richter-scale careers if only the publicity cards had been dealt right. In fact, a musician who does not harbor some such feelings, however secretly, should be suspect. Blind ego as a shield against the philistine world seems to be part of the artistic gift.

In any event, we now have a clearer idea of what Vladimir Feltsman, political hero, can do at the piano and what the future could hold for him. We know, particularly from his easy mastery of three Messiaen pieces and Schumann's "Symphonische Etüden" (including the posthumous variations), that he is a formidable technician. We recognize him as a colorist who can also achieve limpid clarity — that is, one who can get over the keys nimbly, even brilliantly, without sacrificing all beauty of tone. He is not afraid to bring both Biedermeyer sentiment and sharply contrasting Chopinesque bravura to a Schubert sonata. And what else? We will find out in good time, when the gloss of political celebrity has worn off somewhat and the purely musical career has had time to flower in our midst.

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Bricklayers from the company work on the Gothic gatehouse at the castle in Pultusk.

Poland's Restoration Team

by John Tagliabue

WARSAW — Bricklayers clambering over spare wooden scaffolds were setting large Gothic-style brick. Nearby, dusty plasterers worked on graceful cornices in the antechamber of a chapel where only weeks earlier magnificent frescoes of four slightly plump, rather stern ladies had emerged. Their restorers concluded they must have been allegorical representations of some of the cardinal virtues. The restoration project in progress was the castle in Pultusk, an oval island town on the Narew River north of Warsaw.

The workers were from Pracownia Konserwacji Zabytkow, a state-run company based in Warsaw that honed its considerable skills resurrecting great works of Polish art and architecture from wartime damage. The company then mastered the art of exporting those skills, illustrating the thesis of its associate director of research, Lech Krzyzanowski, that "people understood there was a possibility to re-create life, to bring a victory over death, in symbolic terms."

Poland is still in the tedious process of healing the scars of war inflicted on its architectural and artistic heritage, much of which was burned, ravaged and reduced to rubble between 1939 and 1945. The company, which began its work in 1946, is currently involved in about 400 restoration projects, in Poland and as far away as Cambodia. Some of the structures are restored to their original state; others are adapted for modern use.

PULTUSK, where the castle is under reconstruction, lies on the outer northern stretches of Mazovia, and served as an outpost against Lithuanian invaders until Poland and Lithuania united in the late 14th century. According to Andrzej Lotysz, who is in charge of the company's scientific and historical documentation, the Swedes later destroyed and then rebuilt it.

This town was on the classic route from the west through Warsaw and on to Vilnius, into Lithuania and Moscow. It's the route Napoleon took. Lotysz explained, leading visitors recently across broad expanses of rounded stone in the town square. The restored castle, scheduled for completion next year, will house a 92-bed hotel and a conference center.

The Gothic bricks being used in the renovation came from the company's own kilns near Gdansk. Among its numerous facilities the company also possesses stained-glass studios in Torun, a center for restoring or-

gans in Krakow and tapestry workshops in Lodz and Warsaw. The company, whose Polish name translates as Atelier for the Conservation of Cultural Properties, employs about 9,500 people, 1,100 of them outside Poland.

INDEED the company, which — unusual for a state-run company — is self-financed, can only continue its work in Poland because of its projects abroad. At the moment, 400 workers are dispersed among 10 sites in Riga, the capital of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, restoring wall paintings and rebuilding organs. But the main project there is the transformation of the Baroque church and medieval buildings surrounding the Marston stables into a modern recording and video production center, including a recording studio in the church building itself.

For the last 10 years, company experts have labored in Augustusburg Palace, near Cologne, West Germany, restoring the magnificent Rococo summer residence of the archbishops of Cologne that the Bonn government uses for state receptions. Company archaeologists are also working on 15th-century B.C. monuments of Hatshepsut near Luxor, Egypt, and on the remains of a ninth-century city in the deserts of Algeria. In the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, company experts are restoring immense wall paintings in the central pagoda. Others are repairing medieval temples near Da Nang, in Vietnam.

"We began going overseas in the 1960s, for our Ministry of Foreign Affairs, restoring Polish embassies in Paris and London and New York," Krzyzanowski, an art historian, explained. But the first significant non-Polish contracts came from Munich, when the city was preparing to host the 1972 Olympic Games.

EAST Germany soon followed as a client, and 100 restorers worked from 1979 to 1986 virtually reconstructing the Neue Kammern, graceful 18th-century palaces built in Potsdam's San Souci Park for Frederick II of Prussia. The work involved restoration of the foundations and vaulted cellars, redoing decorative Rococo stucco and restoring hundreds of paneled paintings, fireplaces and pieces of period furniture.

Next came other major West German projects. In Brühl the sumptuous rococo staircase of Balthasar Neumann was restored, and in Trier the company's experts worked on 16th- and 17th-century altars.

The company started out in the ruins and rubble of postwar Warsaw, where a handful

of people prepared designs for the faithful reconstruction of the old city after its destruction by the Germans in World War II, which Poland's postwar leaders resolved should be completely rebuilt, phoenix-like. The crown of that work was the completion in 1984 of the former royal castle after 15 years of work. The company's principal activity is now restoration rather than reconstruction. Acute demand for specialists not only in art history and architecture but also in such disappearing crafts as stucco, gliding and woodwork has led the company to recruit young people from schools and universities and meticulously train them in two-year programs. Work overseas, and the promise of salary and adventure, binds them to the company and the country at a time when Poland's stumbling economy provokes many young people to emigrate.

For the restorers, Krzyzanowski said, "there is an ideological motive, and there is the money. They believe they are working for Polish culture, and not just building the shapes of houses with endless identical patterns and no individuality. They are pursuing the traditional way of the good craftsman."

SOME contracts are political, as was the case when the Polish government pledged assistance to the Communist regimes in Phnom Penh or Hanoi. Then, the lure is not money but adventure. Krzyzanowski explained.

"In Cambodia we have been restoring wall paintings in the pagoda of Phnom Penh for three years," he said. "The income is close to none, but this is high adventure for a young Polish restorer from Krakow."

Even as the monuments are restored, however, they face a new, more insidious threat: pollutants in the environment.

"When we restored the Old Town of Warsaw and opened it in 1953, it was only 20 years before the quality of the roofs, of the water pipes, of the stone, was so poor that further restoration was necessary," Krzyzanowski said. "Salts are forming in the cement, in the chalk, even in the pieces of stone from the quarry."

"Vitruvius writes that you should leave freshly quarried stones in open spaces, to let them breathe, before using them in construction," he went on, referring to the ancient Roman architect. "But today that means that poisons enter the stone, and you are building into your structures stones that are not of good quality."

"We do not realize the scale of the trouble," he said.

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Opera Continued from page 7



Martine Dupuy, Maurizio Frusoni in "Norma."

decade old, was a turning point in the history of Gershwin's work, the first to really present it in its complete operatic context. When last seen in Paris it was in the cavernous Palais des Congrès, grotesquely amplified, but still made a good effect. Now in the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet (through Dec. 13), Jack O'Brien's staging and Douglas Schmidt's scenery seem more crowded, but it still works

gem of a production came away convinced that a masterpiece had finally been revealed. The present Houston effort is a decent road show, but maybe one that could stand temporary retirement or polishing up.

Michael Smarr's high baritone was impressive, although his Porgy seemed a tad sophisticated. Heurteaux Davis's volatile Bess, Ivan Thomas's burly and burly-voiced Crown, and Patricia Miller's Serena (all alternating in the roles with other singers) were fine, as were Larry Marshall's virtuoso Sportin' Life and a trio of virtuoso turns from the Strawberry Woman, Peter the Honey Man and the Crab Man (Denise Woods, Mervyn Wallace, Cornelius White). But this show was never moving when it should have been, and there is probably not much point in holding the perfunctory playing against the occupants of the pit, which was occupied, so help me, by the Polish Radio-Television Symphony.

ONE might think that Bellini and his "Norma" unambiguously belong in the mainstream of the early 19th-century Italian Romantic-canto tradition, but that would mean not to reckon with the contemporary Italian composer Luigi Nono, who expresses some startling opinions, sultry and fascinating, in the program notes. In short, Nono rages against everyone from publishers to Maria Callas for what he sees as a scandalous ignorance of the bulk of Bellini's music and misunderstanding of how to perform it. He sees Bellini, the Sicilian, as

being the inheritor of all the theatrical, aesthetic and religious currents that passed through his native island, with a different sense of space and time from his northern Italian contemporaries.

It makes arresting reading, but it is unlikely to soon change opera house practice. Even in standard terms, and despite the presence of excellent singers, this was a "Norma" that lacked the musical-dramatic fire to get it off the ground. Pier Luigi Pizzi's sets, with a sacred tree as a symbolic centerpiece and abstract sliding panels to achieve scene changes, were perfunctory, as was his movement of the singers.

The Bulgarian soprano Ghena Dimitrova (stepping in for an indisposed Rosalind Ploveright) has one of the most powerful voices to be found anywhere, particularly strong in the middle and short on top, and a bland temperament. It would be almost true to say that she had the temperament but not the vocal repose for Norma's opening scene, and the vocal strength but not the temperamental fire for the final scene. Martine Dupuy, the outstanding young French mezzo, distinguished herself as Adalgisa, as did Dimitri Kavrakos, the sonorous Orovoso, while Maurizio Frusoni tenorized stably but made a faceless Roman proconsul. But nothing happened to bring this together into a coherent music drama, certainly not Maximiano Valdes's routine conducting.

"Norma" continues at the Paris Opéra Nov. 30, Dec. 3, 5, 8 and 11. "Maria de Buenos Aires" moves to the opera house in Montpellier, France, Nov. 28, 29 and 30.

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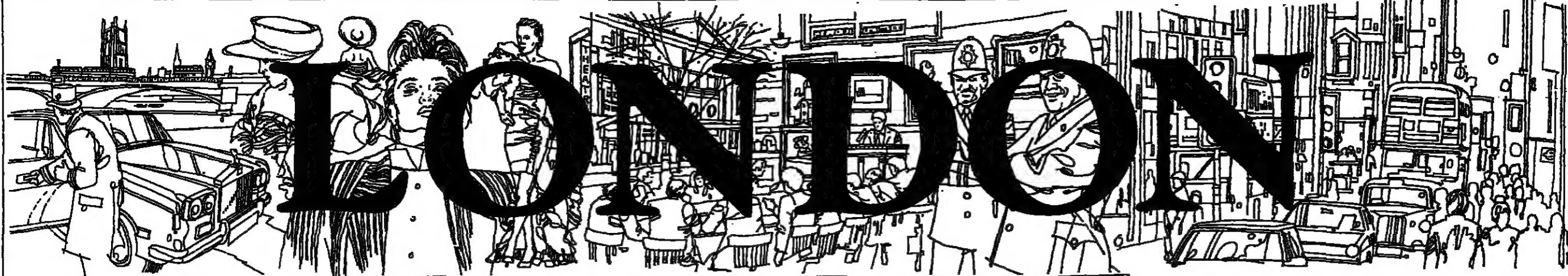
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NEW DEVELOPMENTS - PART II

Docklands - The Tide is still High

Although a spate of new property developments is coming on stream in London's regenerated Docklands, there is no sign yet of a glut on the market. And there seems no end to the number of executives keen to live in a Thames-side apartment on the fringes of the City financial centres.

The recent fluctuations of the Stock Market seem to be acting not as a brake on home sales but, rather, as a stimulus, attracting investors from risky equity paper to the reassurance of tangible bricks and mortar. That is the view of one of the major developers in the area, Ideal Homes and its sister company, Trafalgar House Residential, based on their experience with their flagship project Tower Bridge Wharf.

Offering views of the famous Tower Bridge and immediately adjacent to the tourist attraction and leisure centre of St Katharine's Dock, it is just a few minutes' walk from the City, and the second phase of the development has recently been put on the market, including 34 apartments.

Sales at this prestigious, river-side development have been brisk even though prices range up to £1.5 million for the penthouse. For the more

modest pocket, prices start at around £180,000 for a one-bedroom apartment.

Quite apart from the location and specification of Tower Bridge Wharf itself, buyers will soon benefit from the development of nearby Tobacco Dock, set to become a new Covent Garden leisure piazza, and they will enjoy a river-side living style the envy of many long-distance commuters.

According to Trafalgar

House Residential managing director Jonathan Spencer: "The unique circumstances of London Docklands are creating a special market for the properties at Tower Bridge Wharf. There are investors buying for the opportunities of rental income and capital appreciation; individuals seeking a home convenient for

the City; and companies providing apartments for the use of their senior executives."

Across the river, the same developers are working on Norway Dock, an imaginative 6.5 acre "village" featuring large villa-style properties constructed on pontoons in a man-made lake. This unique project, currently at an early stage, is already arousing wide interest because of its innovative design, and will eventually comprise 174 homes, including two-bedroom flats, one-, two-, three- and four-bedroom homes in town-house, terraced and semi-detached styles.

Another new pace-setting development under way in Docklands is Pelican Wharf, a block of 12 apartments and one penthouse in Wapping. All units - developed by Roger Malcolm - will have around

2,000 sq ft of living space. Parking, a balcony overlooking the Thames, a Terrarium-style floating garden with deep water moorings and private access from the apartments complete this exclusive development. The first releases, three flats at £395,000, £425,000 and £435,000, are handled by agents Knight Frank & Rutley.

Another Roger Malcolm development in Docklands, Clippers Quay, is now in its final phase. Built around the focal point of the historic graving dock, once home of the Cutty Sark and a host of the clipper ships, Clippers Quay has been transformed into a superb marina-style scheme with high quality houses, flats and maisonettes. All have delightful views over the open water of the West India Docks and immediate access to sail-

ing, water skiing and windsurfing. The new Docklands' Light Railway station is three minutes' walk away and just a 12-minute ride to the City.

A new project by Kentish Property Group, creators of Watermill Quay and Cascades, is Burrell's Wharf, where Brunel's Great Eastern was built over 100 years ago. Designed by award-winning architects Jestic & Whiles, Burrell's Wharf will comprise 12 buildings, both new and conversions of listed buildings, to create a unique Isle of Dogs development of 310 apartments, with shops, studios, business accommodation and extensive leisure facilities. Sole agents Alan Selby & Partners is handling sales with prices starting at £111,000 for a studio. First apartments will be ready for occupation in autumn, 1988.

Water always lends magical appeal to property, and a sail upriver from Docklands reveals project after project that has enjoyed signal success. Beyond the pioneering Crown Reach is River Lodge, a unique development overlooking the river by Dolphin Square. Prices of the eight balconied units start at £525,000 but this has proved no deterrence to sales: Beauchamp Estates has sold seven in a flash.

Next stop is the renowned Chelsea Harbour where sales by Savills and Hamptons & Sons - of the first £750,000 houses are proceeding, appropriately at a rate of knots. Same goes for Thames Reach, which boasts super flats and five penthouses with double-height reception rooms with huge windows looking over the river to the playing fields of Barnes. Savills and John England & Partners are now selling the two remaining flats and a showflat penthouse complete with contents at £685,000.

Just a couple of hundred yards upstream by Hammer-smith Bridge is Chancellors Wharf, the £10-million scheme designed by leading architects D.Y. Davies for Darcon Properties. Released this month through Marsh & Parsons, it consists of eight townhouses and 32 luxury flats due for completion next spring.

The five-storey houses with three-four bedrooms and three bathrooms have dramatic brick-clad elevations, slightly nautical in appearance, with large porthole windows to the terrace rooms on the top floor. Each unit has a large private garage on the lower ground floor, balconies on the upper ground floors and first floors, and a roof garden facing south-west. House prices range from £325,000 to £350,000. Two-room flats start at £128,000 while five-roomed units fetch from £260,000.

Alec Snobell

Doc Lands - A Sleeper Wakes Up

Considering its location between one of the world's greatest shopping thoroughfares (Oxford Street) and, arguably, Britain's most prestigious residences in St John's Wood and Regent's Park, it is surprising that Marylebone has been something of a sleeper in London's great property boom.

Certainly, the status of the leading estates there such as Portman, the Crown Commissioners and Howard de Walden - which includes the renowned Harley Street medical village now known as "Doc lands" - is no less than that of Belgravia, Knightsbridge and Mayfair, yet the prices are at an enormous discount.

One explanation is that it is considered to be a somewhat commercial area; post-war office shortages were relieved by the requisition of several million sq ft of residential accommodation from the Grosvenor/BP estate there and allocated for office use under emergency powers granted by the government. However, these leases are due to expire in 1990, and large blocks of office suites will revert to prime residential accommodation. Many improvements and

conversions are already under way.

Among the most stylish projects is The Chilterns, recently converted into a number of flats at from £90,000 for a one-bedder up to £295,000 for a three-bed penthouse (through Keith Cardale Groves). KCG is also handling the even more elegant Chiltern Court nearby. In the same league is KCG's refurbished 3 Welbeck Street. Each of the five apartments - two- and three-bedders at from £345,000 to £695,000 -

has total security with audio-visual entry-phone system connected to both the porter's console and the main entrance door. Conveniently situated within easy reach of the capital's finest hotels, restaurants and shopping facilities, the block is just a few yards from Oxford Street and Harley Street. Both Bond Street and Oxford Circus underground stations are close at hand.

Looking ahead to 1988 - and therefore providing an opportunity to buy off-plan now and make a substantial capital gain - Prudential Property Services is offering six refurbished two-bedroom flats at Chalfont Court, Upper Baker Street. It is a chic block of mansion flats built around 1913 on the site of a house formerly owned and occupied by the Regency actress Sarah Siddons. Designed by Charles W. Clark, the entrance hall retains two of the original stained glass windows from Mrs Siddons' house. Prices for the units range from £105,000 to £155,000.

The one London location climbing the price ladder as fast as Marylebone is Bayswater, following the Whiteley's re-development in Queensway. A scheme there is Cleveland Court in Leicester Gardens. With 18 spacious apartments and five penthouses at prices from £126,500 for one bedroom to £310,000 for three, the development is a keen buy (through Keith Cardale Groves) considering its fine elevations, proximity to Hyde Park, space-age kitchens and bathrooms and Fort Knox calibre security.

A new development now nearing completion is Hurlingham Square, the award-winning £14 million estate by Barratt. Fifty four-bedroom, three bathroom townhouses with gardens have been erected around a landscaped square in Fulham. At from £285,000, only five remain.

While Fulham has Yuppies

appeal, Mayfair retains unassailable status, and No 8 Grosvenor Square represents the most rarefied peak. Previously occupied by Lords Townshend, Bolingbroke, Amherst and Cunliffe and the first American Ambassador to Britain John Quincy Adams, it is an imposing and elegant Georgian house dating back to 1729, and originally built for James, Earl of Northampton at the time the Grosvenor Estate was being developed. At the end of the eighteenth century, the house was extended and redecorated in the neoclassic Adam style of which examples survive in some rooms on the ground and first floors. Particular features include a central 40 ft grand gallery and staircase, ballroom and Italianate courtyard, marble entrance hall and six-passenger lift.

It stands halfway between the US Embassy and Claridge's Hotel within a few minutes' walk of Bond Street, Berkeley Square, Park Lane and Hyde Park; the financial and business centres in the City are easily accessible. With nearly 10,000 sq ft of space on four floors with basement and annex, it would be ideally suited as an important private residence, for diplomatic use, to house an art collection or as headquarters of a major corporation. Sotheby's International Realty offer a 35-year lease.

Equally impressive in elevations is a pair of fine stucco-

fronted Victorian houses at 23/24 Stanhope Gardens, Queensgate. These have been converted to 15 apartments with two adjacent mews houses by the Residential Holdings, renowned for the quality of its refurbishments. Ten of the apartments sold promptly, mainly as rental

investments. Now the remaining five - two two-bedders, three three-bedders - and the mews houses have been completed. Fully interior designed, they are for sale through Savills at £255,000-£425,000 for a 96-year lease.

Alec Snobell

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1987

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Corporate Ethics Codes Can Lack Punitive Punch

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

ACCORDING to a Conference Board survey, many corporate ethics codes are more about looking good to the outside world and providing messages to employees on how they should treat each other, their suppliers and their clients than about punishing executives for errant behavior.

Punitive codes are becoming less popular among U.S. companies, the survey of U.S. and European businesses suggests, because executives who want to misbehave will misbehave, code or no code.

The majority of senior managers interviewed by the Conference Board said they believed that codes of ethics had only a limited ability to deter bad behavior.

"By and large, everyone agrees with the fact that codes of conduct can't deter willful misconduct and are not intended to," said Ronald E. Berenstein, the author of the report.

The report surveyed codes of 253 U.S. companies and 48 French, Swiss, Belgian and British companies.

"Most codes introduced recently don't have sanctions," Mr. Berenstein said, "which suggests to me that codes are not the primary means of ensuring ethical conduct."

A recent survey conducted by Washington State University found that the percentage of managers involved in illegal or inappropriate activities is the same in companies with codes as in companies without them.

BRITISH companies, according to a study by the Institute of Business Ethics in London, have always preferred the "we are socially responsible" type of code to those with specific "don'ts" typical of some U.S. companies.

"You can't say you will never give a gift to a client. It's absurd," said Neville Cooper, chairman of the Institute of Business Ethics. "What you can say is, 'only give a gift which isn't way out of line with the receiver's standard of living and which must show up on the books.'"

Many U.S. companies that have punitive codes introduced them after being caught up in a public scandal or as a result of new legislation. A new law on sexual harassment, for example, might incriminate some employees unless their behavior changed.

Of the companies surveyed by the Conference Board, 58 percent said they punished employees who disobeyed their codes of conduct. The majority dismissed serious offenders, 30 percent suspended them, 19 percent demoted them. A few companies reduced salaries.

General Dynamics Corp., the U.S. government's largest defense contractor, which was the target of several government investigations, was instructed by the Defense Department in 1985 to enforce a code of ethics, with mandatory sanctions for violations.

The company now has a 20-page booklet, 40 ethics program directors and a corporate ethics program director who reports directly to the chief executive officer. Last year, the company enforced 100 sanctions, including dismissals and referrals for criminal prosecution, according to a recent published report.

Management experts do not expect most European companies to follow that approach, citing differences in corporate culture. After recent insider-trading scandals in the City of London, it appears that British companies are even less inclined to introduce tough codes of ethics.

Kampo Has Loss In Bonds

Holdings Decline 300 Billion Yen In Foreign Issues

By Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's postal insurance system, Kampo, had losses of more than 300 billion yen on its foreign bond investments in the year ending March 1987 because of the sharp rise of the yen, officials at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications said Thursday.

"We did suffer from currency losses," said Yoshinori Sakata of the post office life insurance bureau of the ministry. "However, we knew we would have such losses when we bought U.S. Treasury bonds."

A Board of Audit report prepared for parliament showed an appraisal loss of 302.6 billion yen at the end of 1986-87, against 188.9 billion a year earlier.

Mr. Sakata said, "We thought 14 to 18 percent yield at the time would outweigh Japanese bonds in yield even taking potential currency losses into account. And those bonds now have huge hidden gains of an estimated 250 billion yen due to the fall in U.S. interest rates in the past year."

Kampo's net foreign bond investment in 1986-87 was 1.618 trillion yen, of which 1.243 trillion was in bonds denominated in foreign currency. Total foreign bond investment represented 5 percent of total assets of 32.587 trillion yen in the year, ministry officials said.

U.S. dollar bonds and Canadian dollar bonds accounted for roughly 60 percent of all Kampo foreign bond investment in the period.

"We lost 300 billion yen compared with assets of 32 trillion yen, whereas life insurers lost 2 billion yen against 63 trillion," Mr. Sakata said. "I don't think we need to reconsider our investment methods right now."

He said Kampo had started to diversify, buying issues denominated in European currency units, "while we are not fascinated by U.S. Treasury bonds right now."

Dow Chemical Cultivates a New Openness

Change in Image Reflects Focus On Consumers

By Claudia H. Deutsch

New York Times Service

MIDLAND, Michigan — Turn the clock back 25 years or thereabouts, Dow Chemical Co. is making napalm — jellied gasoline that kills in a particularly painful way — for use in Vietnam, and American students are chasing Dow recruiters off campus.

Skip ahead to 1977. Jane Fonda criticizes Dow in a speech at Central Michigan University. Dow cancels contributions to the college.

Fast-forward a few more years. The Environmental Protection Agency wants to ban the herbicide 2,4,5-T. The product is just a minuscule contributor to Dow's sales and profits. Still, Dow fights the ban on general principles.

Finally, March of this year. Dow customers and shareholders petition Dow to pull out of South Africa. And Dow pulls out.

"I'm not proud of it. I think we should have stayed and fought," said Paul F. Orfice, whose nine-year tenure as chief executive will end on Dec. 1. "But sometimes, the pressures are just too strong."

Dow giving in to pressures? The company that once refused to let EPA inspectors fly over its plants. The company that was the focus of litigation over the defoliant Agent Orange, and its lethal byproduct, dioxin, and that refused to make its research data public?

Herbert H. Dow, the rugged individualist who founded Dow 90 years ago, would surely wince. But then again, there is a lot about Dow that might shock him. In the past few years the company has turned increasingly outward, in its products and in its marketing.

"We had been a proud group who felt that people who knew nothing were telling us what to do," said Keith R. McKennon, president of Dow Chemical USA. "It took us a long time to realize that regulators, legislators, even environmentalists had a right to ask questions."



Past and present: A 1967 demonstration protesting recruiting by Dow at the University of California at Berkeley, and the 1987 company slogan aimed at changing the old image.

'It took us a long time to realize that regulators, legislators, even environmentalists had a right to ask questions.'

— Keith R. McKennon, President of Dow Chemical USA

For reasons that are probably based as much on the company's push into consumer products as on any new spirit of enlightenment, Mr. Orfice has led Dow into an unprecedented period of openness and cooperation. Frank P. Popoff, 52, a Dow executive who will succeed him, is already giving strongly worded speeches to Dow executives, stressing that cooperation with the public is an essential part of their jobs. Mr. Orfice remains Dow's chair-

man, and will continue to be its main link to government and shareholders.

Dow has had a long-standing policy of "management decentralization," which requires Dow executives to relinquish all hands-on duties when they turn 60 and become consultants and advisers.

Mr. Popoff has a more conventional approach to management. Where Mr. Orfice dispensed with organization charts because he felt they "put people in box-

es," Mr. Popoff plans to reinstate them. And where Mr. Orfice can still get worked up about the "lies" he says have been told about Dow, Mr. Popoff is more philosophical.

"I think we have a fair amount of work to do in terms of the way we are viewed," he said. "We know we'll never change Ralph Nader's mind. But Dow is at peace with itself, and we want our people to feel good about the company, too."

To understand Dow's new emphasis on wooing public opinion, one first has to trace the many turnabouts the company has undergone in the recent past.

Until just a few years ago, Dow had a smattering of specialty chemicals and consumer products — Saran Wrap and Ziploc bags among them — but it was still deriving most of its revenues from basic chemicals such as

See DOW, Page 13

Battle In Italian Group

Ferruzzi Seeks To Oust Chief Of Montedison

By Reuters

RAVENNA, Italy — Gruppo Ferruzzi, the big agribusiness concern, said Thursday that it would seek to oust the president of Montedison SpA, the chemicals and energy group, and put Ferruzzi's chairman in his place.

Ferruzzi said it would nominate Raul Gardini, its chairman, to replace Mario Schimberni at a Montedison board meeting on Dec. 4. Ferruzzi holds the largest single stake in Montedison, about 40 percent. Mr. Gardini is vice president of the Milan-based Montedison.

Analysts and press reports said Ferruzzi was unhappy with the management of Montedison, which has a high level of debt, over recent acquisitions.

Ferruzzi said it had "evaluated the objective need to assume a more direct responsibility in the management of Montedison."

Mr. Schimberni was named Montedison's top executive in 1980, when the then state-controlled group was floundering with annual losses of near \$500 million.

Montedison posted net profit of 320 billion lire (\$246 million) in 1986 on sales of 12.83 trillion lire. But Montedison showed net debt of more than 6 trillion lire for the six months to June 30.

The Ferruzzi group secretly built up its Montedison stake in late 1986 and early 1987. Analysts have said the move rankled Mr. Schimberni.

The newspaper La Repubblica said Mr. Gardini had opposed two recent large acquisitions by Montedison, including the purchase of an additional large stake in Himont Inc., an American polypropylene company, for about \$1.5 billion.

Montedison had planned to partly finance the Himont acquisition and reduce its net debt with a 1 trillion lire rights issue, but company shareholders canceled the operation this month after October's stock market collapse.

Anglo American to Offer Shares to Black Workers

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Anglo American Corp., South Africa's largest mining and industrial conglomerate, announced plans Thursday to offer more than 250,000 of its shares to mostly black, paid-up shares in the corporation.

De Beers Consolidated Mines Corp., which is partially owned by Anglo American's founding Oppenheimer family, simultaneously announced plans for a similar employee stockholding plan that would benefit 20,000 employees, most of them blacks.

The actions were seen as an effort to demonstrate that a free market economy offers the greatest opportunity for growth and stability amid political turmoil.

The black National Union of Mineworkers, underlining the rift that exists in South Africa between white capital and black labor, immediately rejected the proposals as a "maneuver to ensure that free enterprise is entrenched in a post-apartheid society."

"What the workers are demanding is that they get a living wage and a bigger share of the profits," said the NUM's secretary-general, Cyril Ramaphosa. "They won't be tricked into a paltry share ownership scheme."

In August, Mr. Ramaphosa led a crippling three-week strike against Anglo American and other major South African mining firms.

To end the strike, Anglo American fired nearly 40,000 miners in a move that surprised and embittered many blacks. The corporation favors accelerated reform of apartheid.

Anglo American's chairman,

Gavin W.H. Reilly, said at a news conference Thursday in Johannesburg that the employee shareholding plan initially would provide five paid-up shares to each of the corporation's 2,600 headquarters employees with at least two years' service, for a total of 13,000 shares.

The approximately 70 companies in the Anglo American chain have been asked to offer another 250,000 qualifying employees paid-up shares, the number of which will be determined by the individual companies.

Employee shares will be held in trust for four years, allowing the shareholders to vote in letters to the trustees. Then, employees can take possession of the shares, sell them or leave them in the trust.

The De Beers plan calls for 10 shares to be given to each of 20,000 employees, or 200,000 shares.

With \$12.4 billion in assets and earnings last year of \$735 million, Anglo American accounts for 60 percent of the equity on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. The company mines gold, diamonds, coal and other minerals and manufactures steel, chemicals, cars and other products.

■ Estimate of Shares' Value Mr. Reilly said that depending on the performance of the associated companies and the share price, up to 7.5 million shares — 3.5 percent of Anglo American's issued share capital — could be involved in the first five years, Agence France Presse reported.

At Thursday's price on the Johannesburg exchange, 60.75 rand, the 7.5 million shares would be worth 455 million rand, or \$230 million at current exchange rates.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Nov. 26
American dollar	1.0000
British pound	1.6425
French franc	6.5596
German mark	1.9364
Italian lira	2.3636
Japanese yen	163.89
Netherlands guilder	2.2037
Swiss franc	1.4756
West German mark	1.9364
Yen	163.89

Changes in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Figures in other columns. Nov. 26. Not available. N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Nov. 26
Australian dollar	0.75	1.3333
Belgian franc	40.33	24.66
Canadian dollar	0.75	1.3333
Dutch guilder	3.76	0.2661
French franc	6.56	0.1524
German mark	1.94	0.5155
Italian lira	2.36	0.4237
Japanese yen	164	0.0061
Netherlands guilder	3.76	0.2661
Swiss franc	1.48	0.6756
West German mark	1.94	0.5155
Yen	164	0.0061

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (ISOR); BAH (dollar, franc, guilder); Deutsche (franc); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Rate	Nov. 26
3-month T-bill	7.75%
6-month T-bill	8.00%
1-year T-bill	8.25%
3-month Eurodollar	8.50%
6-month Eurodollar	8.75%
1-year Eurodollar	9.00%

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York. 15-day T-bill: 7.50%.

Key Money Rates Nov. 26

Rate	Nov. 26
3-month T-bill	7.75%
6-month T-bill	8.00%
1-year T-bill	8.25%
3-month Eurodollar	8.50%
6-month Eurodollar	8.75%
1-year Eurodollar	9.00%

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York. 15-day T-bill: 7.50%.

Asian Dollar Deposits Nov. 26

Rate	Nov. 26
1-month	6.75%
3-month	7.00%
6-month	7.25%
1-year	7.50%

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds Nov. 26

Fund	Nov. 26
Mutual Shares	1.15
Money Market	1.15
Money Market	1.15
Money Market	1.15

Source: Reuters.

Gold Nov. 26

Rate	Nov. 26
1-ounce gold	\$372.00
10-ounce gold	\$372.00
100-ounce gold	\$372.00

Source: Reuters.

Nikko Says It Turned Down An Invitation to Buy Hutton

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nikko Securities Co. was recently asked whether it wanted to buy E.F. Hutton Group Inc., the troubled American brokerage firm, but declined, Nikko said Thursday.

"We have been approached, but we said we were not interested," said a spokesman for Nikko, one of Japan's four leading securities houses.

Hutton disclosed Monday that it was seeking a merger partner or a cash infusion. On Wednesday, its chief executive, Robert Rittenberg, acknowledged that the move was a result of the Oct. 19 stock market collapse and its aftermath.

"The events of the last few weeks have altered the conditions under which we compete, including creating new long-term capital demands," he said in a memorandum to employees.

Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. said Monday that it had been contacted by Hutton for merger talks. Other potential bidders are Merrill Lynch & Co.; Dean Witter Reynolds, a unit of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; and Transamerica Corp.

Hutton has set a Tuesday deadline for bids, and the short deadline seems likely to give Shearson an advantage. When Shearson, which is controlled by American Express Co., made an offer for Hutton a year ago, it received access to financial data that makes it far more familiar with Hutton than other bidders are likely to be. (A.P., A.P., NYT)

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OBSERVER

Beggars and Breakfast

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — New York, New York. It's a city of beggars and limousines. Breakfast for two was \$29. "Orange juice, one egg with easy with bacon and toast" brought a helpful hint from the waiter. "One egg will cost you just as much as two."

A city of waiters. Was he a man from another world where people still budgeted for food and bent down to pick up coins spotted in gutters? Or did he think he was dealing with a contemptible penny-pinching miser hungering for two eggs but too cheap to spring for them?

New York, New York. It's a city where you have to justify yourself to waiters unless you have Power. That explains this macabre impulse to apologize to the waiter for ordering only one egg. If the impulse conquers, the waiter will hear a tale to make his lip curl.

"Well really, I shouldn't even have one egg, what with the latest scientific laboratory research proving the cholesterol impact on coronary thrombosis, but being in this elegant hotel I thought maybe, just once, one little egg —"

New York, New York. It's a city of Power, and it is easy to tell the people who have Power from the people who have no Power but are trying to fake it with rental limousines and \$29 breakfasts. The people who have Power never want to apologize to waiters for eating only one egg.

Now do they care how much breakfast costs. It could be \$29, or \$290 (though never \$2.90). They do not care, because they have Power, and the breakfasts they eat are not mere breakfasts, they are Power Breakfasts. New York has a saying about Power Breakfast. "If you have to ask how much Power Breakfast costs, you can't afford it," New York says.

It's a city of sayings. "Help me to get to the shelter" is the saying of the subway beggar, jabbing his paper cup. "Help me to get to San Diego" is the saying of the beggar at Lexington and 39th. Such a trip. All the way to San Diego. To help finance such a trip, a dollar bill is surely not too much.

Ah, New York, New York. It's a city that makes you feel ashamed of your cheap, \$1, decent impulses. It

makes your head hear passing pedestrians laugh at you for giving that beggar a greenback. Makes you talk silently to yourself: "San Diego, huh! Guy's probably a professional panhandler making a fortune on this corner every day by exploiting middle-class, liberal guilt. What a fool, fool I be!"

It's a city where a dollar is important only when given to a beggar. Admission to the movie was \$14 for two. Seven dollars a seat. It was a beautiful movie, all in color, but spoken in French, so the audience had to read for two hours.

New York, New York. It's a city of miracles among the squalor. Where else would people pay \$7 to sit reading in the dark for two hours? And seven dollars for a movie. Up from \$6 so soon after the market crash. Ah, mysterious economics. Seven dollars for a movie, yet not one dollar for San Diego?

New York, New York. It's a city of winds pouring down narrow chasms. Walkers that night, warmed by Providence memories glimpsed from \$7 seats, could admire the ingenuity with which outdoor sleepers outwitted the freeze.

For sleeping on the sidewalk, one man was wrapped in dense layers of plastic drop cloths and — shrewd fellow, knowing the danger of plastic over the head — wore a brown paper bag fitted snugly from tip of scalp to Adam's apple. For avoiding concrete's chilling effect, another used the fetal position on a wooden bench, impossible though it seemed, in the lee of a darkened 40-story tower.

New York, New York. It's a city of towers. Hundreds and hundreds of towers. And more hundreds of towers still rising. They are Power Towers, though also file cabinets for humans in the daytime, and also screens for keeping daylight out of the city.

In so many streets now darkness noon has become the destiny of the file-cabinet people taking the Power to command offices above the 40th floor.

New York, New York. It's a city of lights, you become a city of daylight night where \$29 breakfasters are shamed for offering beggars San Diego.

New York Times Service

Ben Jelloun: Oriental Tales, Balzac's Words

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — Tahar Ben Jelloun approves of polygamy — with languages, not women, he hastens to add. "My wife is Arab," explained the 43-year-old Moroccan novelist, "and my mistress is French, and I maintain a relationship of betrayal with both of them."

Yet, when it comes to writing novels and poetry, Ben Jelloun has been more faithful to his mistress than his wife. Last week, his dedication won him France's most prestigious literary award, the Prix Goncourt, for his novel "La Nuit sacrée" (The Sacred Night), an exotic tale of an Arab woman raised as a boy but finally freed of the bondage of her false identity.

The award of the Goncourt prize to Ben Jelloun was a major political as well as literary event in France. Although six other French novelists have won the Goncourt since the prize was established in 1903, he was the first writer from one of France's former North African colonies to be chosen.

At a time when anti-Arab racism is a major political issue in France, questions were inevitably raised as to whether the prolific Ben Jelloun had been designated for his literary gifts — or because the 10 Goncourt jurors, who picked him on the sixth ballot over a sumptuous lunch at Drouant restaurant, wanted to deal a rebuff to Jean-Marie Le Pen's xenophobic National Front. One juror was impolitic enough to say that people would blame "the Le Pen effect" for Ben Jelloun's winning — just as they would have said the same if he had lost.

Politicians in France fell over each other to congratulate him and President François Mitterrand declared that the choice was

a tribute "to the universality of the French language" — a matter that the French have recently had reason to doubt, given the spread of English in the world. Even Le Pen managed a bit of back-handed praise, saying he "didn't mind at all" if the Goncourt went to "a writer of the French language, although a foreigner."

Over a non-sumptuous lunch at an Italian restaurant, the self-assured Ben Jelloun recounted that, several hours after the French politician King Hassan II of Morocco conveyed his congratulations, too. As a student activist in Morocco, Ben Jelloun was once detained for his anti-regime activities, but, since making his name in France, he has refrained from criticizing Hassan II — "a remarkable man," as the novelist put it.

The son of a Fez shopkeeper, Ben Jelloun studied in a local school where courses were taught in French in the morning and in Arabic in the afternoon. He came to France in 1961 with the ambition to become a filmmaker, but found it a difficult matter to break into and so started to write poems.

"When I started to write it came normally to write in French; it was not dramatic, no sense of guilt, no problems," said the novelist, a handsome man with a trim salt-and-pepper beard. "Most of the Moroccan intellectual class speaks French, and I feel freer when I write in French."

Several friendships brought him in touch with the newspaper Le Monde, where he began by writing about the predicament of Arab immigrants in France — notably about the sexual loneliness of a community that was largely bachelor and male. In 1974, he attracted attention with a front-page report of a pilgrimage he made to Mecca, and followed it with a number of opin-



"I tell stories and that's not too bad."

ion pieces on Middle Eastern affairs that were bitterly critical of Israel and supportive of the Palestinian cause.

His first best-selling book was not a novel but an expansion of his study of the sexual situation of immigrant workers that appeared in 1977 under the title "La Plus Haute des solitudes" (The Greatest of Solitudes). Ben Jelloun continued to turn out novels and other tracts and in 1985 hit the jackpot with "L'Enfant de sable" (The Sand Child), the story of an Arab girl raised as a boy by a father determined to have a male heir.

"L'Enfant de sable," which was published in the United States this year by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, sold 180,000 copies in France alone and has been translated into 15 languages. Ben Jelloun said that "La Nuit sacrée" — the sequel to "L'Enfant de sable" — was "forced out of him by enthusiastic readers who wanted to know the child's destiny when she grew up.

Ben Jelloun is clearly buoyed by his success, and noted with pleasure that less than a dozen French novelists had recently seen their books sell as well as his. For a writer of fiction, he has a disarmingly uncomplicated approach: "I tell stories and that's not too bad."

The critical reception of "La Nuit sacrée" has been warm, but the embrace has been more of Ben Jelloun as a writer than of the book itself. Writing in Le Monde, François Bott argued that the Moroccan novelist, paradoxically, was bringing a whiff of youth into French writing by reviving the ancient tradition of Arab storytelling.

"With him, under the sign of Borges, the language of Racine and Balzac is put at the service of the Oriental story," wrote Bott. "It describes other customs, it expresses other thoughts. It is a cure that reinvigorates. It draws the benefits of what is called le métissage, or the mixing of races and cultures."

PEOPLE

A Van Cliburn Concert

Van Cliburn, 53, who dazzled Muscovites by winning the 1958 Tchaikovsky Competition, will perform at the White House for the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the pianist's first public performance in nearly a decade. The performance will be at the Dec. 8 state dinner for Gorbachev given by President Ronald Reagan. Cliburn said in Fort Worth, Texas, where he lives. The conductor-cello Metastasis Rostropovich, who left the Soviet Union in the mid-1970s, will attend but will not perform, a source told The Associated Press. In recent months, Cliburn has been preparing music by Chopin, Brahms, Rachmaninoff and Debussy, and his choices for Washington will be drawn from this repertoire.

With another famine threatening Ethiopia, the rock singer Bob Geldof — who led the rock world in raising nearly \$140 million for food supplies two years ago — plans to visit the African nation to find out "why this is happening again." A spokeswoman for the Irish-born punk rocker said Geldof will leave Monday on an approximately eight-day tour to check the situation in Ethiopia, where United Nations officials say five million people — a million of them children — face starvation when food supplies run out in January. Geldof told The Times of London he hopes his visit next week "will focus attention on the growing gravity of the situation." He said he may make another appeal for food aid for Ethiopia, although it probably will not be a separate "Band Aid" appeal but calls for contributions to other charities.

Carlos Fuentes, whose novels delve into the psychology and multi-layered culture of his native Mexico, Wednesday was awarded the Miguel de Cervantes prize by the Spanish Ministry of Culture. Fuentes is currently a professor of literature at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The prize is 10 million pesetas (about \$88,500).

The entertainer Jerry Lewis says he will hold his first international muscular dystrophy telethon on French television in Paris Dec. 4-5

but that the 28-hour show would not be an American-style marathon. "Since France is my second home, they are letting me be on it program," Lewis told a news conference in Paris. "But it cannot be the 'Jerry Lewis Telethon.' France." It must be France's telethon by French people for French children," Lewis said he would tell his telethon to other countries if a French show is a success.

A Japanese wine lover has paid 420,000 francs (about \$74,200) for eight bottles of rare Bordeaux wine predating the phylloxera plague that devastated French vines in the late 19th century. Hiroshi Kajima, a Tokyo graphics designer, made the highest bid late Wednesday for the century-old wine, the cent piece of a 9,000-bottle auction sponsored by France's leading cancer research center, the Curie Institute. Kojima, who paid by credit card, said he planned to take the wine back to Japan and put it in a cellar. "I want to keep it, it's an investment." The auction raised 1,225,000 francs (nearly \$200,000) for the Curie Institute, which plan to use the money to help finance new hospital and research center. The Curie Institute was established in 1921 by Marie Curie, the discoverer of radium and the only woman to have twice won a Nobel prize.

Arlo Guthrie says he is going to sing "Alice's Restaurant" the rambling song about his stay in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on Thanksgiving Day 20 years ago. I make matters worse, Alice Brock, owner of the restaurant business, don't want my own restaurant — too much aggravation," she said. "Nobody thinks of it as a good profession so it's hard to get help." Guthrie says he plans to perform "Alice's Restaurant" Saturday night at Carnegie Hall in New York and then put it in storage. "I won't do it again for about 10 years," he said, "mostly because it's too much time during it concert." Brock now spends time painting stones she finds at Cape Cod beaches and selling them by mail order. "Why not?" she says. "I'm not interested in business. I just need enough to get by. Besides, I'm going to become a rock star."

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